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LAST EDITION.

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## WOODEN PAVEMENT IS ASKED FOR FOUR BUSINESS STREETS

Street Commissioners Hear Superintendent Emerson's Petition Asking Right to Continue Work.

## OPPONENTS APPEAR

Claim Recovering of Surface of Congress, Exchange and State Streets and Merchants Row Is Needed.

A large number of supporters and opponents of the proposition to pave Congress, Exchange, State streets and Merchants row with wood block paving gathered in the aldermen's room in City Hall today, where the street commissioners gave a hearing on the petition of Superintendent Emerson for an order to proceed with the work. Much interest was shown in the question, and strong arguments were presented on both sides.

Superintendent Emerson said that the paving on Congress street was needed, and must be paid for by the city, that Exchange street was also necessary, and the city would be asked to pay 50 per cent of the cost, while that on State street and Merchants row was fairly good, but the abutters had agreed to pay most of the cost. He said the contracts for the work had already been let, and the contractors were ready to proceed with the work, which was delayed by the order of the supreme court that the street commissioners must pass on the question.

The arguments of the friends of the measure which were presented by Council Boyden were that heavy traffic on the streets where granite block paving is used had become so great that, with the noise created thereby, it was almost impossible to do intellectual work. They asked either that wood paving be put down, which is much more noiseless, or that traffic be shut out of these streets during business hours. They also complained of the dust, but their chief objection was to the noise.

In opposition there appeared representatives from almost every class interested in horses, declaring that wood block paving was detrimental to traffic and hard on the horses and the drivers.

The Teamsters' Union was represented by Counsel Knight, who stated that the union preferred to have the traffic shut off the streets rather than have wood paving put down. But if the street were closed during certain hours it would work quite a hardship to them.

The objection that was made to the wood paving was in wet weather the streets would become so slippery that it was almost impossible to drive over them.

The Adams, National and American Express Companies were all represented, and entered a protest against the proposed pavement.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals presented a resolution against wood paving.

## DEFEAT MOTIONS TO RECONSIDER

Motions to reconsider votes of the previous day occupied much of the time of the representatives at the State House today, as has been the case the last few days.

Dr. Oliver of Athol asked the House to reconsider its rejection of the "heated milk" bill in order that he might offer an amendment to make the bill apply only to pasteurized milk. On a rising vote substitution was lost, 58 to 65.

Mr. Nason of Haverhill then moved reconsideration of the acceptance of an adverse committee report on the Essex county direct nomination bill. He explained that the bill was beaten Tuesday by a tie vote, with 60 members not recorded, and he thought they were entitled to a chance to record themselves. Mr. Garcelon of Newton opposed the motion. Mr. Fay of Boston warned the members that they are answerable to their constituents and not to Garcelon. On a roll call, reconsideration was lost '60 to 107.

The committee on public service reported next General Court on the bill to provide that the salaries of the railroad commissioners shall be paid from the state treasury, and leave to withdraw on the bill to provide that one member of the board of arbitration shall be a workman or mechanic and not an employer of labor.

## UNITED WORKMEN ELECT OFFICERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Officers were elected today at the 31st annual convention of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, Ancient Order of United Workmen, as follows: Grand master workman, William J. Harrigan of Somerville; grand overseer, Clifford H. Dickson of Pittsfield; grand recorder, Charles C. Fearing of Boston; grand inside watchman, Thomas B. Jameson of Everett; member of finance committee, H. H. King of Springfield.

## LAMP DEPARTMENT PREPARES TO SHIFT OLD GILBERT LIGHTS

## FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE INVESTED TO MAKE FALL RIVER ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MILL CITIES

Forty Cotton Corporations Employ Thirty-Five Thousand Hands and Turn Over Three Million Spindles.

## SHOWS RICH GROWTH

FALL RIVER, Mass.—This city utilizes the Watuppa river, together with other sources, to furnish power to turn the 3,300,000 spindles of over 40 cotton corporations in the city, representing an invested capital of over \$50,000,000 and employing 35,000 persons.

That, in a nutshell, is the climax of the story today of Fall River, while the



VIEWS IN FALL RIVER.

The upper shows the home of the Queechan Club, and the lower looks west from the High School building, overlooking Mt. Hope bay. The dock in the center is that of the Fall River line of steamers.

## FLORIDA AFTER GAMBLERS.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A bill to prohibit race track gambling in Florida has been introduced in the House here by Representative Grace. A similar bill is pending in the Senate.

immense amount of work, energy and cash used in the 98 years since the first cotton mill was built, and the trials and disappointments, are but the "trimmings."

Situated upon the eastern shore of

Mount Hope bay, with facilities not only for the many manufacturing industries, but also the natural facilities for shipping the products by water or land is one of the reasons why this city stands so near the top in the list of mill cities.

A municipality of over 110,000 persons with a valuation of over \$80,000,000, the people have readily seen the need of plenty of breathing places for its workers, and have established a system of parks in which over 100 acres have already been placed in use.

The first notice that the historians give to this section is when Joseph Verazzano, a Florentine discoverer who spent some time in what is now Newport in 1524, in writing of the race inhabiting the country, said that they were the finest looking lot of people and the handsomest that he had seen in any other part of the country. He also remarked that some of them were nearly white.

He referred to the Wampanoags, a powerful race of Indians and one of the tribes of the Algonquin nation.

It owns a \$2,000,000 water supply capable of producing 35,000,000 gallons every 24 hours. Its citizens have the privilege of many educational institutions, including a large textile school.

Several electric railways reach to New Bedford, Providence, Taunton and New Bedford with an electric express to New Bedford and Providence.

Those five clauses added to the original award comprise the offer of the operators.

## OPERATORS READY TO SIGN AGREEMENT WITH COAL MINERS

SCRANTON, Pa.—The second day's session of the tri-district convention of the anthracite miners convened at 9 o'clock this morning and immediately moved to the discussion of the terms of settlement secured by President Lewis and the three district presidents at a conference last week at Philadelphia with a sub-committee of the policy committee of the operators. There seems no question but that they will instruct their officers to sign the new agreement with the operators.

The expectation is that the union leaders will proceed to Philadelphia tonight formally to sign the agreement.

The terms of the agreement, as reported by the miners' committee, are:

1. The rate which shall be paid for new work shall not be less than the rate paid under the strike commission's award for old work of a similar kind or character.

2. The arrangement and decisions of the conciliation board permitting the collecting of dues on the company property and the posting of notices thereon shall continue during the life of this agreement.

3. An employee discharged for being a member of a union shall have a right to appeal his case to the conciliation board for final adjustment.

4. Any dispute arising at a colliery under the terms of this agreement must first be taken up with the mine foreman and superintendent by employee or committee of the employees directly interested before it can be taken up with the conciliation board for final adjustment.

5. The employers shall issue pay statement designating the name of the company, the name of the employee, the colliery where employed, the amount of wages and the class of work performed.

President Plunkett of the association, for his services in establishing relations between the cotton interests of the United States and those of foreign countries.

Mr. McCall responded with a short, modest speech of thanks. He said that while his pet idea, the establishment of a New England cotton exchange, was not yet a reality, he had hopes that this would be a part of the great things promised and hoped for as a result of the "Boston-1915" movement.

President Plunkett then introduced Eben S. Draper, Governor of Massachusetts.

The Governor began by congratulating the members of the association for their enterprise in holding the exhibition of textile machinery in connection with their annual meeting.

He continued: "The cotton industry today is quite as well off as any other great industry in this country. All great industries are in the shadow of the impending new tariff. No one can tell what the new schedules are to be. We can only hope that the new bill will be a good one. By a good bill we mean one that is fairly protective to the great manufacturing interests in this country."

"That the cotton industry is an important one from the standpoint of the tariff is to be seen from the enormous duties collected on this staple yearly."

"I am an optimist on the cotton question as it stands today. I see better conditions throughout the land in all branches of the industry. But there is one branch of the trade in which there has been a steady loss for American manufacturers, and that is in the far east.

Governor Draper then considered these conditions in detail and pointed out that the cause of the falling off of the cotton trade with the east may be found in the growth of the industry in Japan.

He showed that the Japanese were able to get their raw material and machinery as cheap as the manufacturers in the United States and that the Japanese had the advantage of being able to buy labor at one quarter the price paid in the United States.

He said that he could see little prospect for improving the cotton market in the far east except along the lines of the cheaper fabrics, of which the cost of the raw materials played a large part. He thought that American cotton exporters had a field in the far east in these cheaper grades, provided those goods were of the best possible quality consistent with the cost to manufacture.

Franklin W. Hobbs, vice-president of the association, responded for the members.

President Plunkett appointed the following committee on nomination of officers: Walter E. Parker, Lawrence, chairman; N. B. Kerr of New Bedford, Elmer E. Page of Saco, Frank A. Sayles of Pawtucket, T. L. Hickman of Augusta, H. C. Perham of Lowell; George A. Ayer of Easthampton, C. R. Thomson of Adams, Wm. L. Lyall of Passaic, Frederick E. Waterman of Fall River.

The meeting adjourned shortly after 12:30 o'clock for lunch. At 2:30 o'clock the members reassembled. The following papers were read and discussed: "Reasonable Legislation Affecting Child Labor," Lewis W. Parker, Greenville, S. C.; "Additional Top Stripper on Revolving Flat Cards," William Hayes, Auburn, Me.; "Improvements in Lighting Large Textile Manufacturing Areas with High Efficiency Units," A. Thacher Holbrook, Boston, Mass.; "Transportation for Mill Yards," Day Baker, Boston, Mass.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

TAFT NOMINATES HAWAIIAN JUDGES

WASHINGTON—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be United States district judge for the territory of Hawaii—George Woodward of Pennsylvania.

To be associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii—Antonio Perry of Hawaii.

To be second judge of the circuit court of the first circuit of Hawaii—William L. Whitney of Hawaii.

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## FAVOR NORTH END SITE FOR FRIGATE

Park There Is Proposed Today as Historically Suitable and as Being More Accessible Location.

There is talk today of North End park, bordering on the harbor, as the most appropriate, accessible and generally suitable location for the famous old frigate Constitution, now lying at the Charlestown navy yard, but which cannot remain there. This birth, it is claimed, is most appropriate historically, and is much more convenient than the Marine park at South Boston, which has been proposed for its new resting place.

Within a stone's throw of the North End park, on Copp's hill, is the burial place of Captain Hull, a famous commander of the Constitution in the war of 1812. Directly beside the park is Constitution wharf, where the Constitution was built and launched. The park is readily accessible.

Regarding the proposed location, Charles Sumner Parsons, vice-president of the Society of the War of 1812, today said that if there is room enough, the North End park is the best place for the Constitution.

President Henry W. Wilbur opened today's session with a strong appeal for religious toleration. The topic under general discussion was "The Nature and Mission of Religious Liberalism."

FAIRBANKS ON ISLAND TOUR. HONOLULU—Former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks and his party are touring the island of Kauai.

## GUILD ADDRESSES RELIGIOUS MEET

Dwells on Beauties and Purposes of Christianity Before a Philadelphia Gathering of Liberals.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Atheism and anarchy were described as sisters by former Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, this afternoon in an address before the Congress of Religious Liberals, which strives to ally members of all creeds. The greatest menace to all is atheism.

The present plight of Turkey, he said, would be only indicative of what would happen in the United States if the anarchists, irreligious enemies of the home and the sanctity of the marriage relation gained power enough to overturn and oustlegitimize the religious forces.

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ADVANCES PRICE OF STEEL. HYANNIS—The schooner Alaska, which on Monday anchored in a dangerous position near Great Rock in Hyannis harbor after she had become unmanageable by the breaking of her wheel ropes, has been successfully maneuvered to a safe anchorage.

PEABODY FACTORY DESTROYED TODAY. SALEM, Mass.—The main factory of the A. B. Clark Company, located on Union street, Peabody, was destroyed by fire at 3 a. m. this morning, and caused a loss estimated at \$150,000, covered by insurance. Several times the plant of the National Calfskin Company, next door, was on fire, but no serious damage was done to that building. Three houses and a barn were badly scorched. A small building used as a tannery factory was burned.

The foreigners living in houses in the vicinity hustled their belongings out into the street and heavy rain caused them considerable loss.

## MISS WHITE WIFE OF GERMAN COUNT

PARIS—Miss Muriel White, daughter of the American ambassador, Henry White, was married today to Count Hermann Scherr Thoss of the Royal Prussian eunuchs. The ceremony was performed in the Mairie of the Eighth Arrondissement by Roger Alton, the mayor.

The following missionaries are those who have been stationed at Adana: Rev. and Mrs. William N. Chambers, Miss Sarah L. Peck, Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Miss Mary G. Webb, Miss Borell and Miss H. E. Wallace.

BEIRUT—Atrocities in the Adana province and in scores of scattered villages without this province reached their wildest excesses today, according to despatches that are now being received.

The village of Kassaba, where the fiercest rioting has been in progress for four days, is now on fire.

Conditions generally are declared to be the worst since the initial outbreak.

Five hundred Armenians are now refugees in Beirut and their number is being hourly increased. The local food supply is rapidly becoming exhausted and help is urgently needed.

There has been little trouble in Beirut but the fanatical Moslems are gradually

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When examined at police headquarters today, Wright declared he had met a man at Northampton and Washington streets who offered him 50 cents if he would go to the office for the letter.

Martin will not make any statement.

The men were turned over to the federal officers at noon and warrants were secured charging them with illegally using the mails.

PLAN NORTH END INSPECTION.

The probation commission, which consists of Judges Bond, De Courcy and Harris, Joseph Lund, John D. McLaughlin, accompanied by Edward Mulvey, director of the probation commission, are soon to visit the North and South Ends at night, and learn from personal inspection some of the conditions that exist in these sections.

## SCHOONER ALASKA FREED.

HYANNIS—The schooner Alaska, which on Monday anchored in a dangerous position near Great Rock in Hyannis harbor after she had become unmanageable by the breaking of her wheel ropes, has been successfully maneuvered to a safe anchorage.

# Cablegrams and Correspondence Today From All Over the World

## Japanese Coolies Do Work of Engine

Unique Methods Used in Erecting Bridges—Carpenters Accomplished Much in Woodwork Without Nails.

NAGASAKI, Japan.—Japanese carpenters and builders have much the same problems to solve in their work that those of the western nations have, but they go about them by different methods. The radical difference between operations in the Orient and those in the Occident is that in the east human labor is plentiful and inexpensive. Hence it is that native contractors utilize methods that call for but little outlay for paraphernalia, and make up for mechanical deficiencies by employing many hands.

In driving piles for supporting a bridge a tall framework of timbers—such as is sometimes known in English speaking countries as "shears"—is erected, a weight is swung from this to serve as the pile driver, which is raised by many ropes running over a pulley, each line manned by a coolie. The coolies time their exertions by a sort of chant, "giving way together" on a certain note or syllable.

The Japanese carpenters are of great deftness and like nearly all their craftsmen throughout the Orient are able to accomplish wonders in woodwork without the use of nails, which economic conditions in their country have caused them to be sparing. Many of the tools in a Japanese carpenter's kit are copied from those of their neighbors, the Chinese, and in the hands accustomed to them are highly effective.

## BOATS FITTED WITH WIRELESS

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Allan Royal Mail line of steamers of Liverpool and the Grampian and Hesperian of this city are already fitted with wireless telegraphy, which allows messages to be received and despatched over a certain distance, and their two turbine steamers, the Victorian and the Virginian, are now being installed the Marconi long-distance apparatus, by means of which the passengers will, throughout the whole of the voyage, daily receive a summary of the most important events of the day. These messages will be printed on board in the form of a newspaper.

### DUTY ON BALLOONS.

PARIS.—The French government has decided that foreign balloons descending on French territory are subject to the payment of duty, and in a memorandum to this effect instructions are given that a balloon is to be detained until payment of the duty has been made. It is explained that the frequent descent of foreign balloons in France has caused the government to adopt this method.

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON.

CASTLE SQUARE—"The Runaway Girl." COLONIAL—"Follies of 1908." HOLLY STREET—"The Boys and Betty." KIRK—"Vanderbilts." MAJESTIC—"The Music Master." ORPHEUM—"Vanderbilt." PARK—"The Travelling Salesman." TREMONT—"The Servant in the House."

### NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert Mantell in repertoire. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and Wednesday afternoon. "The Merchant of Venice." Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening. "Hamlet." Saturday afternoon. "Romeo and Juliet."

ALBERTA—Vanderbilts. ASTOR—"The Man from Home." BELASCO—"Going Some." BIJOU—A Grand Show from Mississippi. BROADWAY—Vanderbilts.

CASINO—"Havana." COLONIAL—Vanderbilts.

CLIFFORD—"Our Co-Ed."

EMPIRE—"The Gay Life."

IMPERIAL—"What Every Woman Knows."

GAIETY—"The House Next Door."

GARDEN—"The Girl Friend."

HARRICK—"The Happy Marriage."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Witching Hour."

HAMILTON—"A Woman's Way."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vanderbilts."

HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot."

HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."

HOLLYWOOD—"Third Degree."

KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vanderbilts.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S, 125th street—Vanderbilts.

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Candy Shop."

LIBERTY—"A Fool There Was."

LYCEUM—"The Dawn of Tomorrow."

METROPOLITAN—"The Blue Moon."

MAJESTIC—"The Red Moon."

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Bachelor."

NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Mascot."

NEW YORK—"The Innocence."

PLAZA—Vanderbilts.

SAVOY—"The Writing on the Wall."

SUYEVANT—"The Easiest Way."

WILLIAMS—"Grand Hotel."

WEST END—"The Newlyweds."

### CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vanderbilts.

BURGESS—Prince Chap."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mary Jones."

COVENTRY—"The Merry Widow."

GARFIELD—"The Pied Piper."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."

GRANADA—Vanderbilts.

ILLINOIS THEATER—"The Travelling Salesman."

LAUREL—"The Golden Girl."

MEVICKER'S—"The Sins of Society."

MAJESTIC—Vanderbilts.

OLYMPIA—Vanderbilts.

PRINCESS—"Lady Macbeth."

PRINCE—"The Prince of Tonight."

STUDEBAKER—"Cameo Kirby."

WHITELEY—"The Boy and the Girl."

### BOSTON CONCERTS.

FRIDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—24th rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Cecilia Society.

### SATURDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—24th concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Cecilia Society.



JAPANESE BRIDGE BUILDERS AT WORK.

Pile driving is accomplished by the Japanese by rigging a structure of beams from which a heavy weight is swung in place of a hammer. The weight is raised for the blow by many pairs of hands, human labor being plentiful and inexpensive.

## SOUDAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS GOOD PROSPECTS

New York Man After Inspection Says That It Is Superior to Average Pittsburgh Product in Quality.

FORMED BY LEADING MERCHANTS AND IS NOW IN COMMUNICATION WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH ORGANIZATIONS.

### UNIFORM WEIGHTS

KHARTOUM, Egypt.—In the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, established less than a year ago, the mercantile interests of the Sudan are represented by an organization of almost infinite possibilities to promote their well-being, and one which has a field of varied activities before it, strongly characteristic of the life of the country. The chamber was set up by the efforts of some of the leading merchants and is now in constant communication with the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, from which it has received useful advice and help, and with the French Chamber of Commerce also, the latter now publishing reports on Sudan trade in its monthly bulletin.

MR. WEIR, who is also an expert in coal mining machinery, severely scores the methods of coal mining employed in this country as being unprofitable and out of date. He believes that if the coal mines of British Columbia were equipped with modern machinery they would have practical control of the coal situation on this coast.

MR. MAIR, it is said, is the first man to introduce modern methods in the coal mines of Germany and Hungary, and has also installed American machinery in the Welsh coal fields.

## OIL STRIKE MADE SOUTH OF SUEZ

SUEZ—News has reached here that a "gusher" of oil has been struck by a syndicate prospecting 150 miles south of Suez, on the Red Sea coast. The "gusher" is said to be giving increasing quantities daily, thus indicating large reserves. The well has been properly capped, pending storage arrangements. The possibility of a cheap supply of liquid fuel is a discovery of the greatest importance to Egypt, and the unique geographical position should render the discovery valuable in the interest of both the producer and the buyer.

A monthly bulletin is now being published and distributed among members, giving the names of foreign firms desirous of doing business in this country, and it is hoped shortly to publish a quarterly dealing with questions of interest to local merchants.

## PLANS BIG CANADIAN CANAL.

LONDON.—Sir Robert William Perks, who leaves here today for Canada, hopes to obtain the sanction of the Dominion government to the proposal to start work this spring on the projected canal from the St. Lawrence river to the Great Lakes.

## NEW GOVERNMENTAL METHOD MAKES GREAT CHANGE IN SYRIA

Since Constitution Has Been Adopted Christian Communities May Erect Churches and Chapels—Native Speaks Political Opinions Openly—Finances.

LONDON.—Any one who has had so much as a small acquaintance with Syria in the days of tyranny will be conscious from the moment he steps off his ship of a change in the atmosphere around him, says a correspondent of the Times. There is, for instance, no menace in the aspect of the crowd that surrounds the traveler when he stops to examine some ancient fountain in the bazaars or the gateway of a Mamluk mosque. And if the foreigner is aware of the change brought about in the last few months the native has reason to be infinitely more alive to the fact that a burden has fallen from his shoulders.

He can, and does, give vent openly to his political opinions, no matter what may be his sect or race; he may travel wherever he may please to go; he receives by post as many books or papers as he cares to read; the Christian communities may build new churches or chapels; indeed, the benefits conferred by the new era might be continued almost indefinitely.

There are, however, considerable differences between one district and another even in Syria. This lack of homogeneity has always been a characteristic of the Turkish empire. In the provinces, as in the capital, the pressing question is finance. Judges and police cannot

## FRANCE WILL HAVE AEROPLANE RACES IN MONTH OF AUGUST

Gordon Bennett Cup to Be Competed for in Bethany Plain, on Outskirts of the City of Rheims.

### HIGH FLYING TEST

PARIS.—The Gordon Bennett aeroplane cup will be competed for during the month of August, the series of races to begin Aug. 22 and continue until the evening of the 29th. The site chosen is on the Bethany plain, on the outskirts of the city of Rheims.

The British and American tourist who has in view an automobile trip through France could do no better than fix the date of his trip for the middle of August or the early part of September, and arrange to pass through both the Champagne and the Chateau countries. This will enable him to witness these aerial plane flights which promise to be of a remarkable nature.

The most satisfactory feature of the Rheims meeting is that the prizes are made to be won, and these are not one of the five bases but should be keenly disputed. There will be five distinct events, comprising an endurance test, a 30-kilometer speed test, a short distance speed test, a high flying test, and a race for passenger carrying machines.

In addition there will be an elimination race to select the French team in the Gordon Bennett race, and the final for the cup offered by the wealthy American whose name it bears. It is probable that the French elimination race will be held on Monday, Aug. 23, while the final will be disputed on the following Sunday. Grand stands will be erected in such a position that it will be possible for the spectators to watch the flying machines from the beginning to the end of the race. With such a program it is safe to predict an attendance that was never equalled at any automobile race.

The Chateau district would like to have the Grand Prix of the Aero Club of France in its neighborhood, and as an inducement Anjou is prepared to guarantee the sum of £100,000. The race, which is very similar to that for the Gordon Bennett cup, is a speed test for all types of aeroplanes, designed more with a view of drawing forth a large number of flyers than of fixing a task that only one or two aeronauts will attempt.

If the French club accepts the offer of Anjou and decides to hold its race on the banks of the Loire, it is obvious that the date will have to be about the middle or end of September. The prospects are that the offer of this district will be accepted by the club, for local conditions are very satisfactory, and the district is one to which spectators will be readily attracted. The proposal is also on foot to hold a dirigible balloon race on the same ground, but in view of the great difficulties attending inflation and the housing of a number of airships, it is doubtful if anything will come of it.

Wilbur Wright has expressed great satisfaction with the result of his work here. He has been able within the eight days of his visit to give ample instructions to his Italian pupils in the handling of the aeroplane. Practically all of his flights have been successful.

### FLYING MACHINE METHODS TAUGHT

Boys in Windsor College Instructed in Principles of Aeroplane—Students Help in Constructing Machine.

LONDON.—At United Service College, Windsor, there is a special laboratory for the study of aerial dynamics and the principles of heavier-than-air machines. This school is the first to teach boys something of the principles of flying, though it is likely, it is reported, to have several imitators this summer.

The boys at this school work with Patrick Alexander, who gives lectures,

illustrated by lantern slides, showing the various types of aeroplane, steering gear,

the way of wind currents, etc.

With the help of the students, Mr. Alexander has made a full-sized, double-decked aeroplane. It is not engine, but is raised in the air on the principle of a great kite. Several of the boys have taken short glides of 50 to 60 yards seated on the machine at a height of 20 feet from the ground.

They have been taught to lean back-wards when they wish to raise the plane in its flight, and forward to bring it to the earth. In the aeronautics laboratory at the school is an electrical contrivance for creating a 40-mile-an-hour wind, by which means the resistance and lifting power of surfaces can be gauged.

### LIBERAL VOTE IS BEING REDUCED

English By-Elections Show Majorities of That Party to Have Been Lowered to Insignificant Figure.

LONDON.—The result of the poll made known following the East Edinburgh election shows that the Liberal majority

has been reduced from 417 to the comparatively insignificant figure of 458, or one-ninth of its former size. "Following upon the succession of by-elections which the government have lately received from Scottish constituencies," says the Daily Telegraph, "the slender margin by which Lord Provost Gibson has retained the seat may be regarded as significant of the change of opinion in some of the greatest strongholds of Liberalism."

Except in a very few provinces of the empire, the Moslem population is largely in the majority and claims with reason a preponderant authority. Moreover the Moslems are a united body, whereas the Christians are split up into sects which are by no means unanimous. Though Christians may enter the government, it will probably be a very long time before genuine equality can be reached.

Reactionary feeling is confined almost entirely to the Eastern provinces. It is noticeable that reaction is always combined with fanaticism; the Christians would be the heaviest losers if constitutional government were to break down, and they know it. Not only are the Christians and all enlightened Moslems anxious to secure the success of the new regime; but the army is everywhere ranged upon its side.

One of the subjects that stands foremost in the Syrian program is the construction of railways to the coast. In spite of statements which have been made in Europe there is not as yet any desire in Syria for autonomy.

Castro Awaits His Wife.

PARIS.—Cipriano Castro, the deposed President of Venezuela, says he will await here the coming of his wife from the West Indies. She is returning to France on the steamer Guadeloupe, which is due in France in about 12 days.

## CHINESE AUTHORITY GAINS MORE PRESTIGE IN MONGOLIA

Tibet, Manchuria and Turkestan Becoming More Chinese Than They Have Been for Centuries—Audience of Dalai Lama Is Most Significant.

SHANGHAI.—Events seem to be in train for a solution of a number of important Chinese colonial questions. Chinese authority in Mongolia is gradually gaining more prestige, quite apart from the extension of the railroad northward through Kalgan into the province. Tibet, Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan are becoming more Chinese than they have been for centuries. Even in those frontiers of the empire which are to be reached only by tedious desert journeys from Peking, the military as well as the economic power of the Chinese is making slow but steady progress.

The important audience of the Dalai Lama in Novembar was the most significant thing that has occurred in centuries of the ascendancy of Chinese influence in Tibetan affairs.

If further proof were needed, the recent edict of the Regent forbidding that the Tibetan pontiff proceed with his program to make a pilgrimage through the Kokonor region, Russia, is decisive. It was reported that the Dalai Lama did not intend returning from the frontier town of Siping-fu to Lhasa, but would take up another residence in accordance with an understanding with the Russian government.

The viceroy of Shan-kan, however, has been ordered to see that the wayfarer be returned under safe conduct to

# Leading Events in Athletic World Dartmouth Is Strong

## CHICAGO AND NEW YORK WIN GAMES IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston Nearly Overcomes a Four-Run Lead by Ninth Inning Rally Netting Two Runs.

### TWO ARE POSTPONED

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.		
Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit.....	8	3
New York.....	7	3
Philadelphia.....	5	4
Chicago.....	5	5
Boston.....	5	5
St. Louis.....	4	7
Cleveland.....	4	7
Washington.....	2	22

### GAMES TODAY.

New York at Boston.

Philadelphia at Washington.

St. Louis at Chicago.

Detroit at Cleveland.

New York turned the tables on Boston Tuesday, winning what proved to be most exciting game, by a score of 4 to 3. Wilson pitched for New York and had the Boston players at his mercy except in the very last inning. Morgan started for Boston, but was taken out of the box in the fourth, after being batted for two singles, a double and a base on balls, resulting in two runs with two men on bases and none out. Cicotte took his place, but could not retire the side until two more runs were scored. Boston nearly tied the score in the ninth when Carrigan drove in two runs on a timely three-base hit with two out, but the next man struck out, ending the game.

With the exception of the playing of Ball at second the New Yorks showed a very strong game. When hits were needed they seemed to be able to get them and their fielding was fast at all times—especially that of Knight.

For Boston Carrigan played the best game. His hitting was timely and he fielded his position in faultless style. He covered a lot of territory and made good judgment at all times. The score:

NEW YORK.								
AB	R	1B	2B	3B	PO	A	E	Totals
Cree, cf.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Keeeler, rf.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Elberfeld, 3b.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Austin, 2b.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Engle, lf.....	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	9
Ball, 1b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Knight, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kleinow, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wilson, p.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Quinn, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	29	4	5	27	12	3	0	73

BOSTON.								
AB	R	1B	2B	3B	PO	A	E	Totals
A. McConnell, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	8
Lord, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Speaker, of.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Gessler, rf.....	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	7
Stahl, 1b.....	4	1	1	1	6	0	1	12
Niles, lf.....	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	7
Carrigan, c.....	3	0	0	2	4	12	1	18
Morgan, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cleote, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hannan, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wolter, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals.....	29	3	7	11	27	6	2	73

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY.								
AB	R	1B	2B	3B	PO	A	E	Totals
Yale vs. Army.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Princeton vs. Wesleyan.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fordham vs. Lafayette.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Syracuse vs. Bucknell.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Williams vs. Brown.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
C.N.Y. vs. Cornell.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Navy vs. Maryland.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pennsylvania vs. West Virginia.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Stevens vs. New York University.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lehigh vs. Dickinson.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Michigan vs. Wooster.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

MARSHALL LOSES SECOND GAME.								
AB	R	1B	2B	3B	PO	A	E	Totals
New York.....	52	5	20	10	2	0	0	55
Marshall.....	52	1	1	1	0	0	0	54
Beaumont.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Devlin.....	5	1	2	2	10	0	0	17
Start.....	4	1	2	2	10	0	0	16
Shoemaker.....	4	2	3	2	1	5	0	12
Sweeney, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	7
Smith, c.....	5	1	1	1	3	0	0	10
Ferguson, p.....	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	6
Totals.....	41	15	18	27	10	0	0	78

NEW YORK.								
AB	R	1B	2B	3B	PO	A	E	Totals
Herzog, if.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Doyle, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	7
Murray, rt.....	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Tucker, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
O'Hara, cf.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Devlin, 3b.....	2	0	0	0	1	6	1	8
Fletcher, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ames, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
McCormick, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Durham, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Meyers, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Waller, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	27	0	2	2	27	17	7	73

TWO-HIT BASES.								
AB	R	1B	2B	3B	PO	A	E	Totals
Gessner, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	8
Stahl, 1b.....	4	1	1	1	6	0	0	12
Niles, lf.....	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	

## NEW SULTAN TODAY PROMISES TO CRUSH MOSLEM FANATICS

(Continued From Page One.)

Koniah, chief of the Mevlevi Dervishes, who alone is entitled to perform the ceremony.

The two houses of Parliament, meeting as a national assembly in the forenoon, Tuesday, approved the decree of deposition which was read by the Sheik-Ul-Islam, chief of the Ulema and supreme judge on ecclesiastical questions. The document recited and Abdul Hamid's acts were contrary to the sacred laws. The assembly chose Mehmed Reshad as Sultan and appointed committee to notify the dethroned sovereign and his successor of its action. The firing of 101 guns announced to the waiting people that a new Sultan had been proclaimed.

### Smyrna Reports Every Mission Center Menaced

SMYRNA—Every mission center in Asia Minor will soon be in danger of extinction by the Mohammedan hordes of rioters; unless a huge force of troops is immediately despatched to the interior. Messages were received here today from many towns in the interior, imploring the sending of troops at the only means of preventing one of the worst massacres of Christians in the world's history.

The wave is now sweeping eastward from Adana.

Up to the present time the rioters have shown a regard for the foreign population, thinking that an attack upon foreigners would bring intervention. In the increasing excitement this apprehension is diminishing.

The disorders in Asia Minor are regarded as the forerunner of a war with the Young Turks. For this reason it will require the invasion of an army before order can be restored. The despatch of small bodies of troops here and there may quiet local conditions temporarily, but permanent order can result only from a systematic campaign by a formidable army.

### Mehmed V. Realizes Power of the "Giaour" Countries

CONSTANTINOPLE—"Inshallah!" "Allah wills!" was the valetudinary of the deposed Sultan, Abdul Hamid II, thrust from the throne in favor of his brother, kept practically a prisoner for more than a score of years.

The same phrase, summing up the philosophy of the Islamic world, served the new padishah riding into power on the wave of popular emotion, to put aside the memory of the years which he has passed in durance.

"Inshallah!" "It was Allah's will that my enemies kept me shut up for years. It is Allah's will that I now mount the Ottoman throne and rule over Islam. A heavy burden will fall upon my shoulders but with the help of Allah I will follow unwaveringly the path of duty, seeking to act justly to all men, whether they be giaours or true believers."

In applying the word "giaour" to all not of the Moslem faith the new padishah uses the traditional word for "miserable" but applies it with reserve, for he, no less than the rest of the world, is aware that it is the influence of the "giaour" nations of Europe that has enabled the Young Turks faction to sweep back the rising tide of reaction that threatened the new found constitutional liberties of the Turkish people.

### American Women, Mission Workers, Appeal for Aid

CONSTANTINOPLE—"Hadjin is almost entirely without food; the provincial authorities have refused to protect us and outside aid is imperatively called for. Will you not send it?"

In a message which reached here from Hadjin, penned by Miss Rose Lambert, the desperate condition of the American missionaries there is fully set forth. The letter was written Monday and at that time Miss Lambert, Miss Virginia Billings of Ohio, Miss Emily Richter of Chicago and Miss Baldwin of Hartford were in the greatest peril. Miss Lambert is a daughter of Bishop Lambert.

### Abdul Hamid, the Deposed Sultan, Taken to Salonica

CONSTANTINOPLE—Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, has been sent to Salonica, under a guard of Young Turks.

After first deciding to imprison the deposed ruler in the Tcheregan palace, the Young Turks changed their mind and determined upon Salonica as the place of confinement. Salonica is the great stronghold of the Young Turks and it is believed that Abdul will have less chance of engaging in intrigues there than in the Tcheregan palace.

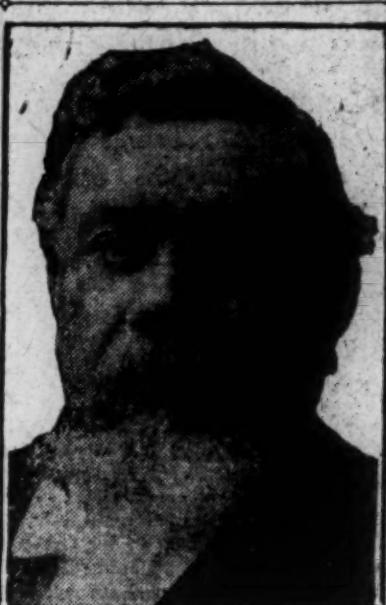
He was placed aboard a train during the night, such secrecy being observed that it was not known until today that the Young Turks had changed their plans.

If the former Sultan accepts his defeat gracefully and does not attempt to stir up dissensions it is said that he will be permitted to return to Constantinople and become a prisoner in the Tcheregan palace.

SALONICA—Abdul Hamid arrived here this afternoon, aboard a special train from Constantinople. A heavy guard attended him.

He was taken at once to the residence

French President First Officially to Recognize Mehmed Fifth as Sultan



PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

PARIS—President Fallières has sent his felicitations to the new Sultan of Turkey. He is the first ruler of any of the powers officially to recognize Mehmed V. France thus signifies her intention to continue her very conciliatory attitude in Turkish affairs.

### Washington Recognizes Mehmed V, the New Sultan Ruler of Ottoman Empire

WASHINGTON—The new Sultan of Turkey will be recognized at once by this government as the lawful ruler of the Ottoman empire.

Official notification of the de-thronement of Abdul Hamid and the proclaiming of Mehmed V was received by the state department today in a cablegram from Ambassador Leishman at Constantinople.

of General Robilant, villa Lapini, the Kalamandari suburb. General Robilant is commandant of the gendarmerie.

Attempts to get a statement from Abdul were frustrated by the guard. The only comment that he has made on his de-thronement has been that it is the will of Allah.

### Foreign Mission Board Delivers a Statement

The following statement is given out at the headquarters of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions today:

"The American board recognizes that its missionaries in the Adana Vilayet are in danger. So are all foreigners in this district in danger, and somewhat in other districts, as the whole Turkish empire is more or less in disorder. But the board is convinced that its representatives are not in particular or extreme peril."

"It is clear that there is nothing anti-missionary or anti-foreign in this outbreak; rather do the despatches show that the mob does not mean to injure foreigners. All reports that picture the missionaries as specially exposed or that single them out as sufferers by the disturbances are regarded doubtful, as it is clear that they are better protected than any others and there is no evidence of hostility toward them by any of the parties in the conflict."

"Loss of property and even loss of life may occur by some sudden turn, but it is safe to distrust all reports of heavy loss of life among missionaries until some precise and detailed statement is obtained."

"The officers of the board entertain the hope that now that the Constitutional party is again in full control of the government, the period of lawlessness even in the remoter provinces will quickly pass, and that local officials will show a better courage and efficiency in maintaining order."

### JORDAN'S RELATIVES TESTIFY.

Chester Jordan's relatives, including his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Jordan, Mrs. Mattie E. Livermore and Mrs. Lottie J. Kendall, his sisters, were the principal witnesses called by the defence at this afternoon's trial at East Cambridge. They all offered testimony relative to his early life as having a bearing on his condition of mind at the time of the alleged act for which he is on trial.

### SEEK TO USE VACANT LOTS.

WORCESTER, Mass.—A committee has been organized and will proceed to get permission from the owner of every piece of vacant land in the city that it may be plowed and planted. From the gardens planted last year \$862.72 was realized on vegetables.

### D. R. CHAPTER IN WAKEFIELD.

WAKEFIELD—A new chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, called the Rebecca Haven Chapter, was organized Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Samuel K. Hamilton, Dale avenue. Miss Isabel G. Flint is regent of the new chapter.

### CHURCH CONFERENCE DATES.

WESTPORT, Mass.—The 105th semi-annual meeting of the Old Colony conference of Congregational churches will be held May 4 and 5 in the Congregational church. The conference comprises 18 churches in 12 cities and towns.

### QUARTER MILLION FIRE LOSS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Fire this morning destroyed the Husted Milling Company's plant with a loss estimated at \$250,000.

He was taken at once to the residence

## GOV. DRAPER GREETS COTTON MANUFACTURERS AT MEETING

(Continued From Page One)

"Methods in Warp Sizing," J. W. Lindau, New York city.

There will be two sessions Thursday, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., when additional technical papers will be read and discussed, and officers elected. A bibliography of cotton manufacture will also be read by the secretary of the association, C. J. H. Woodbury.

The address of President Charles T. Plunkett of Adams, Mass., to the association had a healthy tone of optimism running through it. He said of returning better trade conditions:

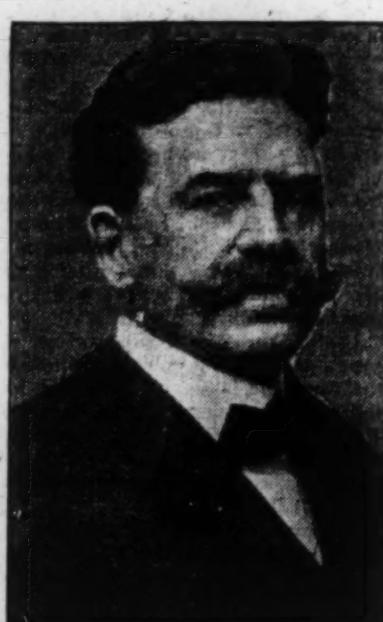
"The abundance and cheapness of loanable funds, the substantial reinforcement of mercantile credits, the absence of accumulated stocks, the extraordinary distribution of wealth in every part of the country, renovated and remodeled plants all portend an era of prosperity for employer and employee with which congressional action is unlikely to interfere even by such a jeopardizing quality of discussion on pending measures as will preclude prompt resumption of activities."

He said:

"From the prejudice and discrimination against cottons of less than 200 years ago to their use by the larger part of the world's population is a long step; measured in value it amounts in the imitations of the Orient alone to \$400,000,000, of which the United States furnishes 1 per cent."

"Although conditions have materially changed during the century which has elapsed and bounties would now be inferior to civic welfare and altogether undesirable, there should not be less recognition of the fundamental fact that here and in many other states, the productive industries are substantially restricted to agriculture, mining, fisheries and manufacturing, and the latter is by far the greatest employer of labor and is a constant creator of property, taxable by states and municipalities."

"The association has continued its vigorous action on legislation by the federal government to stop this forest waste at the headwaters of rivers flowing into the Atlantic ocean. The measure has passed the House, but too late for action by the



C. J. H. WOODBURY, Secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, who filed annual report.

Senate, which has already voted three times in favor of the measure, but it is expected at a later session that this important measure will become a law.

"The board of government has passed a resolution urging that in view of the extensive improvements in transportation facilities which are urgently required, that all legislative bodies should refrain from restrictions which would interfere with the development of such improvements."

"Col. Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home Market Club, was introduced to speak on the 'Importance of Outside Conditions.' He said that sometimes manufacturing prosperity is temporarily stimulated by a state of war and there are people who favor a powerful navy because of the employment that is given to men, money and materials in creating and maintaining it. He affirmed, however, that the conditions precedent to manufacturing prosperity are (1) the political and industrial independence of a country; (2) a good currency and banking system; (3) honest and economical government, national, state and municipal;

(4) the employment of the people in peaceful and not in warlike pursuits; (5) the preservation of the public health; (6) systems of education adapted to practical use; and (7) the protection of industry from aggressive foreign spoliation.

"Commenting upon the working of the interstate commerce law Colonel Clarke was of the opinion that it essayed with some success to prevent discriminations in favor of men or corporations or cities; in other words, it regulates transportation. Its jurisdiction, however, extends but three miles from shore, and the result is that after our trunk lines to the interior have given a rate to the steamship companies, the latter make rates on through bills of lading which are lower from Liverpool to Chicago than rates are from Boston to Chicago. This is unregulated trade. It partially nullifies our protective tariff, and but for what remains would close our mills.

"Particularly interesting to the members of the convention was the talk on conservation, made by Prof. George F. Swain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a recognized authority on this very important and fast growing feature of the future of the country.

Professor Swain took up briefly the history of his subject reciting the inauguration of the scheme after an extensive trip of the waterways commission along the Mississippi, the present situation.



CHARLES T. PLUNKETT, President of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, who presided at meeting today.

of the movement, referring to some aspects of the problem and the corrective measures which may be employed in its promotion.

He said in part:

"The problem of conserving our national resources arose partly from the increasing price and scarcity of timber and the investigations made by the department of forestry, and partly from the recent agitation with reference to inland waterways and the development of transportation in general."

"It will be observed that the agitation of this subject has been confined to the last six years. All great movements,

however, develop slowly, and notwithstanding the seriousness of the problem which now confronts us, probably the majority of our people are far from appreciating its vital importance."

"With reference to our forests, the people of the United States use annually 40 cubic feet of wood per acre, while the natural growth produces 12 cubic feet per acre. We are therefore using over three times what we produce. And if asked whether we need to use this large quantity, we may answer by bringing forward the fact that while the consumption of wood in this country amounts to 260 cubic feet per capita, Germany uses only 37, France 25, and Great Britain 14 cubic feet per capita. Moreover, forest fires consume each year immense quantities of merchantable and young timber. Since 1870, forest fires have each year destroyed an average of 50 lives and 50,000,000 acres of forest.

In his annual report, Secretary C. J. H. Woodbury said that the association has kept closely in touch with the measures introduced at Washington for the preservation of forests at the head waters of the rivers in the White mountains and the Appalachians.

Meanwhile the cutting of the timber,

the burning of the slash by campers and the erosion of the soil at the head waters of these rivers, which are so important for the cotton manufacture and other industries, both North and South, is continuing at the rate of, it is estimated, over 1000 acres a day, and whatever action

may be taken by Congress in the future, the users of water power will continue to be losers by these delays, which have impaired the regularity of the flow which furnishes a motive power to so many mills.

Secretary Woodbury announced that the association medal for the year 1908,

was awarded to Charles H. Fish, of Providence, R. I., for his paper on "General Questions on Cotton Mill Fires."

The student's medals for the encouragement of textile education

which is supported by a fund donated for that purpose by Moses Pierce of Norwich, Conn., have been awarded during the year to Karl A. Paul, Philadelphia, Pa., a graduate of the Philadelphia Textile School; Maurice Hendrick, Shelly, N. C., a graduate of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and William Gardiner Blair, Whitby, Mass., a graduate of the New Bedford Textile School.

The association scholarship at the

New Bedford Textile School was awarded by the board of government to Roger

Sherrill, of New Bedford.

He was born in 1882, the son of

John Sherrill and Anna M. Pierce.

He is a graduate of the New Bedford High School and is now a student at the New Bedford Textile School.

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## IMPROVED BOSTON CAMPAIGN IS GIVEN CAPITAL IMPETUS

The Boston-1915 movement received a splendid impetus at the meeting held Tuesday evening at Faneuil Hall, when several speakers explained the purpose of the movement to an audience that filled every corner of the auditorium.

Louis D. Brandeis presided and introduced first the secretary of the meeting, Judge Michael J. Murray, who read the amplified plan for this movement of municipal progress.

The first speaker was Benjamin C. Marsh, secretary of the committee on the congestion of population of New York; and an expert upon the proper housing of the working man as a part of the 1915 plan.

Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Central Labor Union, also emphasized this point.

The Rev. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, declared that the churches of Boston owed a great duty to a movement that promised so much for the betterment of human conditions.

Judge Michael J. Sullivan compared organizations working for civic improvement to an army of peace working for the common good.

Other speakers were Edward F. McSweeney and the Rev. Thomas L. Gascon, president of Boston College.

## SPIRIT THAT GRANT AWOKE PRAISED BY TAFT BEFORE CLUB

WASHINGTON—Returning from the Grant birthday celebration at Philadelphia, President Taft arrived in Washington at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

PHILADELPHIA—President Taft was the principal speaker at the Grant birthday dinner of the Union League in this city, and paid a striking tribute to the Soldier-President on Tuesday evening. Mr. Taft was criticized a year ago because of his references to General Grant, and took advantage of the opportunity to express anew his admiration for General Grant as a man, as a soldier and as chief executive of the United States.

He said in part:

"They said that Grant had not the military genius that other generals displayed in the war. To my mind, his mind and brain represented the very genius of the war to suppress the rebellion, because it was his mind that grasped the thought that until we had fought it out with our brave opponents and met them in the field and fought them as soldiers, until we convinced them by our strength that the battle was hopeless, we could not expect to have a united country."

"And therefore he fought the enemy, and he fought and fought and fought until he wore out those opposing him, because only by wearing them out could he hope to bring about the condition in which there should be complete peace. (Applause.)

"What I wished particularly to dwell upon was the spirit of that peace at Appomattox, represented on one hand by the magnanimity and far-sightedness of Grant and by the self-restraint and courage and far-sighted patriotism (for that it was) on the part of Lee in bringing the struggle to a finish. That spirit Appomattox is today, I trust, triumphant."

"But what I mean to point out is that the spirit we now rejoice in, as we find between the two sections no remaining bitterness, is a spirit that as between the two great commanders existed the day they shook hands and signed the terms of surrender. It is a matter that I have very much at heart.

"I believe it is possible to unite the two sections even closer together. The South is the more homogeneous people than we. Immigration into this country spread over the North and went not into the South, and the South preserved its traditions longer than did we in the North."

## CANADA CARRIER RESTORES RATES

NEW YORK—It has been announced at the offices of the Trunk Line Association that the Canadian Pacific, which at the close of business on the lakes last fall slashed rates in such a manner that it upset the business of the Grand Trunk, the Old Dominion, the Chesapeake & Ohio and other lines, have decided to put their rates back at the old figures. It is explained that the cut of the Canadian company, while legitimate on the face, gave preference in business to the New Haven railroad and that under the new ruling this will not be so, but all roads will share alike.

## COMMERCE BODY FAVORS RAILWAY

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission, dismissing a complaint, has decided that the act to regulate commerce does not require a carrier to give his cars and tracks under any terms for use as a warehouse or place of business and that after allowing a reasonable time for unloading cars a carrier may impose such charges for further detention as will lead to the speedy release of its equipment.

The commission held also that a car

## BOSTON'S TARIFF DEMANDS CALLED "CONTRADICTORY"

Congressman Frank W. Cushman of the state of Washington, at the annual Grant night banquet of the Middlesex Club at the Somerset, declared that Bostonians were "a little contradictory in their tariff demands." They wanted a duty on shoes, but not on hides; they asked for a duty on manufactured woolen and cotton goods, but demanded free cotton, free wool, free coal and free lumber.

Congressman Cushman is considered one of the wittiest men in the House. His humorously pointed remarks were thoroughly enjoyed.

Striking into a more serious vein, he congratulated the club upon its patriotic discernment in selecting the birthplace of General Grant for commemoration—the great commander of the Union armies.

## SENATOR ALDRICH SCORING SUCCESS WITH TARIFF BILL

WASHINGTON—In his work of compromising and forwarding the tariff bill Senator Nelson W. Aldrich is having all the success which he could desire. Senator Aldrich believes in moving along the lines of least resistance. He is tactful and experienced and generally gets what he wants. It is anticipated now that the tariff bill will be passed without serious delay and possibly come into effect early in June.

A tariff commission is one of the compromise features which has been agreed upon by Senator Aldrich. Senator Beveridge and Senator La Follette have tariff commission bills to offer as amendments. Senator Aldrich says he is willing to have a commission composed of four tariff experts from commercial life and three to be drawn from the customs service of the government. This commission would not have any of the legislative authority of Congress, but would gather statistics and collect data which would be useful for future revisions of the tariff.

The matter, when presented to Senator Beveridge, did not strike his fancy. He seemed to think that the commission would be an ineffectual body merely gathering statistics. He said he would rather have no commission on such a basis. Senator Aldrich believes, however, that other members of the insurgent Republicans will be drawn to his commission plan.

An appraisers' court is another feature which Senator Aldrich will incorporate in his bill. It is generally conceded that wrong or false appraisement is the cause of the loss of considerable revenue by the government. A more accurate valuation of imports will bring in an additional \$8,000,000 a year, according to Senator Aldrich, and this will help considerably in bringing up the revenues.

The inheritance tax and income features will not be in the Aldrich bill as proposed.

President Taft's attitude on this subject need not be misunderstood. While President Taft declared in his letter of acceptance in favor of the constitutionality of an income tax, and has repeatedly stated that he believes an income tax to be a perfectly proper form of taxation when needed, the President is now satisfied that the income tax is not needed. He is assured by Senator Aldrich that the revised tariff law will furnish enough revenues to meet the reduced expenses of the government. President Taft favors an inheritance tax more than an income tax, and in case it were necessary to resort to direct taxation he would urge that the inheritance tax be resorted to first and an income tax as a final expedient.

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## VIEW BROCKTON PLAYYARD SITES

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mayor John S. Kent and members of the city council finance committee this afternoon will make a tour of the schoolhouse grounds and look into the conditions regarding playgrounds. There is an order before the city council, which has been referred to the finance committee calling for an appropriation of \$20,000 for public playgrounds, it being specified that land adjacent to school grounds should be provided to take care of present and future needs of the children. This was strongly advocated by Dr. Edward C. Frost while a member of the city council, and he is regarded as the father of the movement. Dr. Charles S. Bradon, city councilman, introduced the present order.

## THOUSAND MILE INSPECTION TRIP

The state board of railroad commissioners today began its annual tour of inspection of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system, and the tour will extend over Friday, May 14. In all, almost 1000 miles of track will be traversed and the commissioners are to have a special train of parlor cars for their accommodation. Accompanying the commission will be the higher officials of the New Haven system, also Prof. George F. Swain, the bridge expert of the board, and some of the clerks of the board.

Today's trip covered the Cape Cod and Plymouth divisions of the road.

## MEASURE PROVIDES FOR STATE TO TAKE BILLIARD HOLDINGS

Representative Martin M. Lomasney has filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives a bill petitioned for by Daniel J. Kiley of Boston, providing for the acquisition by the state of the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad, now held by the Billiard interests in Connecticut.

Representative Nason's bill for direct nominations in Essex county was lost in the House Tuesday. The bill for the marking of heated milk was rejected by a vote of 82 to 117.

On motion of Representative Graham of Lawrence the House, on a voice vote, substituted for the adverse report of the committee on mercantile affairs the bill to require the Essex Company of Lawrence to maintain a safeguard above its dam in the Merrimac river at Lawrence. The bill was opposed by Representatives Barnes, Hodskins and Bishop.

The bills to authorize the incorporation of credit unions and to further regulate the sale of cocaine were passed to be en-

gaged.

The Boston school teachers' pension bill after a motion to strike out the referendum to the council and make act effective on acceptance by the school committee was passed.

The public lighting committee reported

reference to the next general court on Conrad Reno's petition to authorize gas companies to adopt the tripartite sys-

tem for regulation of prices, dividends and wages.

## EDUCATORS GATHER FOR CONFERENCE AT SOUTH FRAMINGHAM

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM—Today nearly 300 principals and teachers in the public schools of this town, Wellesley, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Ashland, Hopkinton, Southboro, Northboro, Wayland and Sudbury attended an institute arranged and conducted under the auspices of the Massachusetts state board of education in the assembly hall of the new high school building.

The program, arranged by Secretary George H. Martin of the state board, included addresses by well-known educators on different phases of public school work, both morning and afternoon.

John T. Prince, agent of the state board, presided over both sessions, and among the speakers were Frederic L. Burnham, agent of the board; Charles P. Sinnott of Bridgewater, Arthur C. Boyden of Bridgewater, John C. Gray of Chicopee, Miss Flora L. Kendall of Fitchburg, J. H. Carfrey of Wakefield, Wallace E. Mason of North Andover, Miss Caroline G. Hager of Fitchburg, and James W. McDonald, agent of the state board.

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## NORTHWEST LOOKS FOR BUMPER CROPS, SAYS JAMES J. HILL

NEW YORK—"Every farmer in the Northwest is plowing for a bumper crop of wheat this year," said James J. Hill, who has just returned from a tour of a large part of the wheat belt penetrated by the Great Northern railroad.

Mr. Hill states that the developed wheat belt of the Northwest does not yield much more than half of the standard of production it set when the soil was virgin. He thinks, however, that the acreage now being planted will so far exceed that of last year that the total yield will approximate the production of a year ago, and thus help substantially to relieve the hard conditions threatened by the Patagonian cornet.

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association endorse House bill No. 1565, to amend the constitution of Massachusetts so that the General Court may classify property for the purpose of taxation in a reasonable manner."

The resolution was presented by Percy W. Wetherell, vice-president of the Boston Retail Grocers Association, and was unanimously adopted as follows:

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## Musical Events In Boston

### MISS BLY'S RECITAL.

In Steinert Hall Tuesday afternoon, at the piano recital of Miss Edith Wells Bly, the following program was given: Glazounow, Theme and Variations; Chopin, Sonata in B minor; Liszt, Gondoliera; Chadwick, "The Rill," "In the Canoe"; Schulz-Ever-Strauss, arabesques on "The Beautiful Blue Danube."

A studious mind, a naturally quick intelligence and a clear purpose to do the work in hand creditably were all clearly written in Miss Bly's performance. The variations of the Russian composer whose name stood at the head of the program were played with a sureness of phrasing, with a balance of accent, with a perception of each new meaning of the theme as it appeared in a new guise, which only close and discerning study could bring. Chopin's sonata was taken up as a pedagogic task that could in no wise be treated lightly, else the hundred persons in the audience, many of them young and all friendly, would get no profit from the concert. Miss Bly wished to teach how round Chopin's melodies are in their outlines, she wished to show how cunningly his harmonies are related to each other in the musical design; she wanted to do her whole duty by those who went to hear her play, she wished to send them home with their knowledge of music measurably increased. The work to which she gave herself with all her conscience was that of imparting knowledge.

With such intentions for the improvement of her audience Miss Bly could not fail to be interesting, all the more so because she gave her instruction from her own musical experience. She was not repeating what somebody had told her, she presented Liszt as she knew him; and if, after all, it was only the traditional Liszt that was because by her own investigations of the composer she had come to have the traditional view about him. It would be ungrateful for any who profited by Miss Bly's music lesson to comment unfavorably on her way of giving it. But her listeners could not but feel that they could understand her playing just-as-well and enjoy it better if it were a little less heavy-handed. Miss Bly has the essential accomplishment of

clear and emphatic phrasing, but this is an accomplishment only and a servant to expression; it is not expression itself. She will not find her artistic freedom until she can tell in more persuasive tones than she commands now what the composers mean to her.

At the first concert of the "pop" season next Monday evening Mr. Strube will perform five "first time" numbers, including a work of his own. The program, consisting of three groups, is as follows: Marche Militaire (first time), Schubert; overture, "Sakuntala." Goldmark; Menuet (first time), Lully; waltz, "Burgerweisen" (first time), Strauss; selection, "I Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; "A Fairy Tale," for string orchestra and harp (first time), Strube; "Indian Dance," from Suite No. 2, MacDowell; overture, "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte," Siniaglia; overture, "The Bronze Horse," Auber; selection, "Little Nemo" (first time), Herbert; Dollar Waltz (first time), Fall; march, "Nechledi," Lehár.

And below is Mr. Strube's program for the second evening:

March, "Kaiser Friedrich," Friedemann; overture, "Raymond," Thomas; Prelude; Chopin; Moment Musicales; Schubert; suite, "Peer Gynt," Grieg; selection, "Carmen," Bizet; "Berceuse," Strube; Humoresque, Dvorak; introduction to Act 3, "Lohengrin," Wagner; overture, "Hungary Laszlo" (first time), Ekel; selection, "Aida," Verdi; menuet, Bolzoni; waltz, "Tirala" (first time), Strauss; march, "Frisch Drauf Los," Bon.

The performance of Beethoven's Choral Symphony Friday afternoon and Saturday evening by the Symphony Orchestra, the Cecilia Society and four soloists, is calling out the largest audience that has assembled at an orchestral concert since Paderewski's symphony was produced. All the seats not held by season ticket holders have been taken. If the Cecilia Society prove themselves under Mr. Fiedler equal to the work of the Choral Symphony they may do something toward winning a public for their concerts of next year.

## ➤ In the Lighter Vein ➤

### QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

"Jenkins is an awful bore. Sometimes he buttonholes me for half an hour with an uninteresting anecdote."

"Just at the time when your desk is full of work, I suppose."

"Not exactly that, but frequently when I have something really good to tell him."

**A MATTER OF DUTY AFTER ALL.**  
"I see that the Democrats are to assume the offensive on the tariff question."

Stand-Patter—"It isn't assumed. It's natural."

**MINDFUL OF THE LAW.**  
"Who is that man fishing from the boat?"

"He is the traffic manager of the C. Q. & D. railroad."

"Why does he throw his hook away every time he loses his bait?"

"He's afraid to re-bait it."

**ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.**

What would a Frenchman make of this conversation?

"Where's Jim?"

"Discharged for tardiness."

"I thought he had been early of late."

"He did better for awhile, but when the boss found he had been behind before, he let him go."

**THE WAY OF ANTIPODES.**

Race prejudice is being cultivated by the unscrupulous among the native Filipino politicians. It must seem funny to have to prove that a white man is just as good as a black man if he behaves himself.

**WHEN SUGAR ISN'T SWEET.**

"The review says some very good things about my book."

"Yes—too good to be true."

**OVERHEARD ON THE MORNING CAR.**

All right, step lively—that quarter's got a hole in it.—Here boy, gimme a News.—Honest, Mame, if I'm late again—if copper breaks three more points—He ain't batted 200 since they went to pitchin' curves.—The piece was a quarter of a yard short and when I went to match it—Was it a fiend nickel theater

### ELECTRIC MOTORS ON STEAM ROADS

The railroads claim that substitution of electricity for steam on main lines would involve prohibitive losses by making junks of millions of dollars' worth of steam locomotives. This, however, is misleading and far from true, for during the several years necessarily consumed in changing over, say a thousand miles of trunk line, the future would be taken into consideration.

As fast as the steam locomotives on one division were released they would be transferred to other divisions to take the place of wornouts there, and at last there would be branch lines of their own and smaller roads which would absorb a great part of what motive power remained.

There would be other millions of dollars, now invested in locomotive repair shops, thrown out of use, but this would bring its own compensation, for the electric locomotive goes to the shop only two or three times a year, where the steam locomotive must be overhauled constantly. Moreover, the cost of repairs of the electric machine is insignificant compared to the cost of maintenance of the steam locomotive.

or a ten cent nickel theater?—Ain't the new hats frights?—I haven't any engagements this week except Thursday.—He can't run fast enough to get hot—is that 12th street, conductor?—Wait till the car stops, lady.

**AT LUNCH.**  
Same old layout—What yer eatin' Bill?—Thank you, I'd rather sit on my overcoat.—Have you tried the corn beef hash here?—He told me that I'd better buy a dictionary 'n I said—Where you goin' tonight?—Say, I want this for lunch—I get my dinner at home.—Make it a Boston coffee—if they call for another margin, I'm all in.—I bought the whole stock except the hardware.—Maybe I didn't have to plan to get an extra waist—Do you like it here?—I only came because it's near the car line.—Lost a thousand on wheat—Never mind the pie—how do you figure that check?—Oh, excuse me.

**ON THE HOMEWORLD CAR.**  
My wife made me wear them—went all over town and the nearest I could afford—not give my seat to any shopper—told Hilda I'd be home by 6—can beat him when I'm in shape—back page jokes make me weary—took my application and said he would write—tight sleeves and very plain in front—rather stay at home and read—another week of this and me to the links—probably to the country again—look at the top I got—Willie, quit squirming—any evening—always glad to see you—all dated up this week—bye-bye.

**AT THE THEATER.**  
Take your hat off before the curtain—makes fat men come late—Taylor's in that box and he—Does that fill our time?—sher, program please—if you did, I lost it—Who's the jeans lady?—Seen her since she got fat—brother saw the show on Broadway and he says—put the orchestra a little farther away and we—leaves her hat on till the last minute—her pompadour is bigger than her hat—don't cry, it may not be true—remember him when Tony Pastor—any play goes now if the cast is small—Ten o'clock and another act!—Hurry up and we can catch the next car.

**WHEN SUGAR ISN'T SWEET.**  
The review says some very good things about my book."

"Yes—too good to be true."

**MOTOR MACHINES FOR LONDON FIRES**

The equipment of the London fire brigade was recently augmented by two motor appliances, each comprising a petro motor escape van and combined "first aid" fire engine. These machines, which are driven by a 55 horse-power four cylinder motor, can travel at a speed of 26 miles an hour on the level with a full load and can negotiate any hill in the London district. They were officially tested, says the London Times, at the beginning of March. The roads were covered for some inches with snow, which severely disorganized the horse traffic, but no difficulties were experienced by the rubber tired motors. The tests were quite satisfactory, the speed being well maintained in spite of the adverse conditions.

**NATIONAL LEADERS ATTEND.**  
PHILADELPHIA—Leaders in the religious, political and social life of the nation are here for the sessions of the first congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals. About 500 delegates attended the opening session.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

### A GIRL'S DRESS.

Flouncing and bordered materials are very lovely this summer and they are being much used for little girl's dresses. This one is trimmed effectively with banding and is singularly attractive. The same model could, however, be utilized for plain material, for the edges of the skirt and the blouse can be trimmed to give much the same effect, or the blouse can be left plain and the skirt finished as liked. If the square Dutch neck is not found becoming a high yoke can be added and finished with a standing collar.

Material required for 10 year size is 2½ yards of flouncing 20 inches wide with 1½ yards 9 inches wide, 1¼ yards of plain material 36, 2½ yards of banding, ¾ yards of edging to make as illustrated; or 5 yards of plain material 24, 4 yards 32 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern (6283) may be had in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years at any May Mantion agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c). Address, 132 West 27th street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### SOME GOOD RECIPES.

#### WHEAT GRIDDLE CAKES.

Sift into a bowl 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt and 2 tablespoons brown sugar. Stir 1½ cups luke warm milk, ½ cup of compressed yeast, dissolved in ½ cup luke warm water and 2 tablespoons melted butter. Add 2 well-beaten eggs and beat until the batter is smooth. Let it rise over night, and bake on a soapstone griddle.

These cakes may be prepared in an hour if one whole yeast cake is used and the batter is kept in a warm place, free from drafts.

#### BREAD GRIDDLE CAKES.

Soak 1 pint of bread crumbs in 1 pint of scalded milk until soft. Rub through a coarse strainer and add the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs, 1 cup flour with which has been sifted 2 teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons melted butter and the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff. If necessary, use a little cold milk to thin to proper consistency and bake slowly. This is an excellent way to use bread which has been cut and become somewhat dry. Bake in large cakes and spread at once with butter and sugar.

#### OATMEAL BREAD.

Pour 1 quart of boiling water on to 1 pint of oatmeal. Let it stand until it cools, then add ½ cup of molasses, 1 tablespoon of salt, ½ of a compressed yeast cake, dissolved in a little luke warm water, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. It will take about 2 quarts. Beat thoroughly, and let it rise five hours in the mixing bowl, then put it into the pans to remain over night. This quantity makes 2 loaves and 12 gems which will be ready to bake for breakfast.

#### Summer vacations nowadays are hardly complete without a Victor talking machine. It is so easy to pack one away in the corner of the trunk, and now that the records are being made so durable, there is absolutely no drawback to the vacationist who wishes to take one along. There are no chocks or springs to get rusty. The mattress is soft on both sides, and comes in either red or green denim, government khaki, or thin white racing sail cloth. This is a very attractive and useful comfort to add to the furnishings of the household.

—oo—

At Oak Bluffs, Mass., there is a new exclusive hotel on the water front. The manager is Herbert M. Chase, 82 State street, Boston, Mass.

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## ROYALIST PERSIAN TROOPS PREPARING TO OPPOSE RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG—Instead of welcoming the Russian occupation of northern Persia, as had been expected, the royalists have taken up arms and are preparing strenuously to oppose the Czar's forces. Many towns have already declared a "holy war" against the "infidels," and there is constant fighting in progress as the Russian troops advance. Hitherto the Russian forces have been victorious and have sustained only minor casualties, but it is reported that the rebels are massing in the vicinity of Tabriz, and there is doubt if the force now en route to that place is sufficiently strong to cut its way into the city or to protect its lines of communication should it get in.

Reinforcements are needed, and it is expected that they will be hurried forward without loss of time, as the Czar and his ministers are fully cognizant of conditions.

## NORTH WILL KEEP CENSUS JOB, SAYS CAPITAL OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON—S. N. D. North, director of the census, will not be forced to resign, nor will he be dismissed from his position. This statement was made today by an official who is in a position to know the exact status of the quarrel between the director of the census and his superior, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel.

The good offices of Senator Root of New York made it possible for the differences between North and the cabinet member to be reconciled. Senator Root explained the whole matter to the President and said that it was the intention of Congress to clothe the director of the census with more power than the head of any other government bureau, because of the emergency character of his work and its highly technical nature with which a cabinet member could not be expected to be familiar.

Secretary Nagel still insists that the census bill be made very clear as to just how far the discretionary power of the director is to be exercised, and just where the secretary of commerce and labor may exercise jurisdiction over the census.

It is understood that the bill will be changed as to its administrative features to meet this point, but that North will not be shorn of any of his power. Secretary Nagel is understood to be perfectly in accord with this settlement of the difficulty.

## WESTERN COLLEGE PLANS GROWTH ON HARVARD AS MODEL

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Andrew Carnegie offered the Pomona College \$50,000 on condition that \$200,000 additional be raised, and the trustees promptly accepted the offer. In the interest of raising the above amount, the Rev. Edward F. Goff, business manager of the college, occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church in this city recently, and during his remarks said that it is the aim of his friends to make the Pomona college, for Southern California, what Harvard of Yale has been to New England—a source of beneficent power, shaping the destiny of this state and the coast.

He also stated that \$100,000 of the amount has already been raised. George W. Marston of this city, who is one of the trustees of the college, has paid in his pledged \$10,000; Dr. D. K. Pearson of Chicago gave \$25,000; the little city of Claremont, Cal., gave \$14,000; the alumni gave \$10,000, and the balance of the \$100,000 from others whose names were withheld.

Pomona College now has 515 students, and of these 50 are earning either part or all of their way through.

## OPEN AIR MARKET FOR WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—If the plans of the leading wholesale produce merchant and market gardener of Worcester, meet with success, this city is to have one of the finest open air markets in New England.

The site selected is on Shrewsbury street near East Worcester street. O. W. Norcross proposes to erect a building of concrete, 330 feet long, 97 feet wide, two stories high. This is to be divided into stalls. There will be an auction room and arrangements made to have Worcester market quotations sent to the principal produce exchanges of the country. The committee pushing the plan is made up of A. S. Wolfe, H. R. Kinney and H. A. Cook.

### SIXTH CLASS LICENSES.

FAIRHAVEN, Mass.—The board of selectmen have voted not to grant a sixth class or apothecary's license this year.

## CUBA CONTRACTS TO SECURE BIG HAVANA PHONE PROJECT

President Gomez Agrees With Company That Underground Line Will Cost Million and Half—French Capital Is Entering Country Through Banks.

HAVANA, Cuba—President Gomez has issued a decree accepting the renunciation by the Havana Telephone Company of last year's contract, receiving, according to the terms of the contract, the properties of the company which, at the expiration of the agreement, revert to the state, and granting to the same company a lease on the same properties for 18 years. During each of the two first years the company will pay \$24,375, and \$150,000 from the third year on.

The company will establish an underground system to cost \$1,500,000. The state will repay the company this expenditure, with 4 per cent interest, the total capital and interest to be divided into 18 parts, the company retaining one part every year from the total amount in case the Cuban Tele-

phone Company obtains a concession from congress, within four years, for a long distance telephone system. This contract with the Havana Telephone Company may prevent the Cuban company from taking a lease, but will indemnify the Havana company for properties and money invested by the latter.

President Gomez has signed also a contract with the National Bank postponing for four years the bank's privilege as a depository for state funds. The bank has agreed to take charge of remittances to Cuba's diplomatic representatives abroad.

It is announced here that the Spanish Bank of Cuba will send 40,000 of its shares of \$500 each to Paris, where they will be quoted on the Bourse. Through the same bank large sums of French money are coming here, seeking the higher rate of interest that prevails in Cuba.

NEW YORK—Two distinguished botanists, one an Austrian and the other a German, both sent by their governments, have arrived on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd line, to study American methods of tree planting, herb breeding and plant growing, and especially to see the wizard performances of Luther Burbank in California.

They are Prof. Erich von Tschermak of the Agricultural High School of Vienna, a specialist in plant breeding, and Prof. Kurt von Rumker, director of the Institute of Plant Production in Breslau. "We go to Cold Spring Harbor to confer with Professor Davenport," said Professor von Tschermak, "and then shall travel even to Arizona and Yellowstone Park and California, for we must see what Mr. Burbank is accomplishing in turning plant life into strange forms."

## SAN DIEGO-ARIZONA RAILROAD WORK BEGINS WITHIN MONTH

Company Headed by John D. Spreckles Obtained Concession from Mexican Government and Will Build New Warehouses and Docks.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Work will begin within a month on the San Diego & Arizona railroad, according to an announcement made in this city by the Spreckles company. The road will connect with the Southern Pacific at Yuma, a distance east of this city of 150 miles. It will run for a distance of 50 miles below the line in Lower California, John D. Spreckles having secured the necessary concession from the Mexican government last April, at which time he made a special trip to the City of Mexico.

Beside the building of the railroad, the company has secured a large amount of land in this city for depot and other purposes, as well as tide lands for wharves which the company will soon build. At Chula Vista, a suburb of this city on the southeast shore of the bay, they will erect warehouses, roundhouses, oil houses and tanks, machine shops, and storage and material sheds.

The building of this road means much for this city and surrounding country. It will develop one of the most fertile valleys in the northern part of lower California, Valle de San Ysidro, and will also pass through the Imperial valley, the phenomenal growth of whose fertile lands is now well known to the outside world.

Capitalists from all over the country, and more especially of the Pacific coast, have been investing heavily in and about this city since the announcement two years ago that the Spreckles interests would build the line, and the first of May will see work resumed on the big Morena dam, which was suspended some 10 years ago. This dam is one of a chain of four in the system of the Southern California Mountain Water Company, also a Spreckles enterprise.

Aguinaldo was greatly overrated and was not by any means the brains of the revolution," said Mr. Whiting. "He was a pupil of mine for a time and is now farming in Cavite. He has a plantation, has adopted American machinery and runs a big steam plough. The products of his plantation are mainly rice and manila hemp."

## AGUINALDO IS NOW FARMER, SAYS MAN LIVING NEXT DOOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—George Whiting, supervisor of the Munoz Agricultural School, Neiva Ecija, teacher of Aguinaldo and a resident of the Philippines for 10 years, is visiting Mayor Bullock, his uncle. He is on a trip around the world.

During the greater part of Mr. Whiting's residence in the islands he has been supervisor of schools in the province of Cavite, and Aguinaldo was his next door neighbor.

"Aguinaldo was greatly overrated and was not by any means the brains of the revolution," said Mr. Whiting. "He was a pupil of mine for a time and is now farming in Cavite. He has a plantation, has adopted American machinery and runs a big steam plough. The products of his plantation are mainly rice and manila hemp."

## HARVARD MEN JOIN IN CELEBRATION OF HOLMES CENTENARY

Prominent Harvard men, many of them former pupils and associates of Oliver Wendell Holmes observed the 100th anniversary of the birth of the litterateur and Harvard professor, Tuesday night in Sanders Theater.

Richard Henry Dana, president of the Cambridge Historical Society, presided and introduced President Eliot as chairman of the evening.

Addressess were made by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, personal friend of Dr. Holmes; Dr. David Williams Cheever, Dr. Holmes' assistant in his professional life in Harvard; Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson and the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Crothers. C. T. Copeland of the English department of Harvard read several of Dr. Holmes' poems. The Harvard Glee Club sang.

Colonel Higginson told of the dinner on June 9, 1859, at the Revere House, at which, besides Dr. Holmes and himself, were Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Underwood, Mrs. Stowe and Harriet Prentiss Spofford.

Dr. Cheever told of Dr. Holmes as the professor and instructor who worked incessantly, whose idea was "iteration and then reiteration," and who, made his lectures so full of ready wit that students crowded to his lectures as to no others.

## Erection of Lock to Control Tombigbee River Adds Great Value to Alabama's Industrial Future



UP THE TOMBIGBEE RIVER.

Site of proposed dam and lock to control the high water above Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala.—Relatively few realize the extent of the operations in which the federal government is engaged in behalf of good waterways. In the work upon the Tombigbee river the army engineers are carrying out a project that rivals the improvements on the Ohio or Mississippi and which promises to be of incalculable value in the industrial future of the South.

The accompanying illustration shows high water in the Tombigbee at the site

of lock and dam No. 3, which are under construction 190 miles above Mobile, and which form one of the series of 19 locks and dams designed to furnish 6-foot depth of water for navigation the year round from Mobile to the Warrior coal-fields just west of Birmingham, a matter of some 400 miles from Mobile by river.

The lock tender's house, the contractor's house and the plant are constructed in anticipation of just such

conditions of high water as prevailed at

the time of taking the photograph on March 23 last, and which illustrates the difficulties experienced in engineering work on this river. The stage shown is 76 feet above Mobile datum, the mean low water stage being about 20 feet above the same datum. The locks on this improvement are 52 feet wide in the clear and about 322 feet between hollow quoins. The lift of the locks is from 10 to 21 feet, the total lift of the system being 230 feet.

"Parenthetically, I may mention that

I shall introduce here a bill drawn precisely as was the carriage tax measure of 1794, but providing for a levy on automobiles. We will learn something if possible, about the law as it stands today, and also something about whether anything can be done to curb these devices by the use of which the rich flaunt in the faces of the common people the wealth which fills them with so much contempt of the mere pedestrian."

## TAX ON ALL AUTOS IN U.S. ADVOCATED BY SENATOR BAILEY

WASHINGTON—Senator Bailey is to introduce a bill in Congress taxing every automobile owner in the United States. By carrying this point the Texas senator will pave the way for his income tax program he outlined in the Senate.

In his speech he said:

"I come now to the consideration of the carriage tax decision of 1794. Congress had passed a law imposing a tax on carriages. The decision in that case was by a united court, and was in line with all the decisions on this line of subjects (income tax) down to the time of the last income tax decision, when all the precedents were overturned."

Senator Bailey explained that the carriage tax decision sustained the right of Congress to impose a special tax on carriages, and then he added:

"Parenthetically, I may mention that I shall introduce here a bill drawn precisely as was the carriage tax measure of 1794, but providing for a levy on automobiles. We will learn something if possible, about the law as it stands today, and also something about whether anything can be done to curb these devices by the use of which the rich flaunt in the faces of the common people the wealth which fills them with so much contempt of the mere pedestrian."

The last, or 12th, general congress was in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1908, and was in two sections, one sitting to consider inland navigation questions, the other those of maritime navigation. Each country contributing to the association was asked to designate for each subject a person well fitted to prepare a paper on that subject. At a general meeting at the end of the session votes were taken on the decisions of the two sections on the various questions considered.



Kora Absorbent Shields  
Have a patented rim of absorbent cotton made of cotton and cotton waste, completely encircling the shield; besides being invisible it is so nicely adjusted that it does not interfere with the perfect fit of the shield. It is firm and strong, giving power that the wearer cannot perspire over the edge of the shield. White, odorless, washable. All styles and sizes. Warranted for six months. Sample price on receipt of 25 cents. KORA CO., 454 Broome st., New York City.

## SPECIAL VALUE

### Coffee Percolator

Made in nickel and copper with Sternan lamp

\$6.75



41 Summer St. Next Door to Hoyers

## SALESROOM FOR VICTOR Instruments

And RECORDS. Buy Direct from SOL. BLOOM

206 Fifth Ave., New York.  
49 West 34th St., New York.  
152 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.  
Opp. Hotel Radcliffe, Atlantic City.

Mail orders solicited, send for catalogue.

## WATER SUPPLY INCREASED. WATER BILLS

REDUCED.

NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED ON THE GREAT COUNTRY.

Alfred Fischer, specialist in Hydrogeology

AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.

41 Broadway, New York.

## New England Briefs

### WORCESTER LIGHT CAMPAIGN STARTS

WORCESTER, Mass.—The merchants of the city have a scheme by which they propose to make Main street the best lighted street in New England and turn the street, which now has more electric signs at night than any other street, into a miniature Great White Way. Steel arches bolted to the trolley poles are to be constructed and Tungsten lights hung from these arches across the street, probably four from each arch.

Front street, Worcester's other business street, is also to have arches and Tungsten lights. The committee is to be by a new process. Hollow iron cylinders 13 feet long revolve in a tank of water. Anhydrous ammonia lowers the temperature of the metal to about 30 degrees below zero. As the cylinders revolve thin coatings of ice form which are scraped off. These ice crystals are conveyed to metal boxes where they are submitted to hydraulic pressure of 400 pounds per square inch.

### WELLESLEY GIRLS ELECT PRESIDENT

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Isadore Douglas '10 of Philadelph, Pa., has been awarded the highest office within the class of the undergraduates of Wellesley College, that of president of the Student Government Association. The reelection is by election from all the classes. Miss Mabel Lee '11 of Camden, N. J., was made secretary.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—The first order of Gen. C. W. Stevens for the New Hampshire G. A. R. calls for the observance of May 31 as Memorial day, as the regular date falls on Sunday.

WEST LEBANON, Me.—The Rev. Issiah Pinkham, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, who came here one year ago from West Lynn, Mass., has been asked to remain another year.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—The first order of Gen. C. W. Stevens for the New Hampshire G. A. R. calls for the observance of May 31 as Memorial day, as the regular date falls on Sunday.

## New England Briefs

### PROVIDENCE ICE BY NEW PROCESS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An artificial ice plant which will have a capacity of 1000 tons of ice a day will be established shortly in this city. Borings for water are already in progress on Promenade street, the drills having been sunk 100 feet. It is expected that rocks will be encountered at 300 feet and water below that.

By August the company intends to be making 100 tons a day out of one machine and will increase its plant as is found necessary. The making of the ice is to be by a new process. Hollow iron cylinders 13 feet long revolve in a tank of water. Anhydrous ammonia lowers the temperature of the metal to about 30 degrees below zero. As the cylinders revolve thin coatings of ice form which are scraped off. These ice crystals are conveyed to metal boxes where they are submitted to hydraulic pressure of 400 pounds per square inch.

### WORCESTER COUNTY DOG CENSUS.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The county commissioners are taking a thorough dog census. The commissioners have prepared a circular letter to the assessors of each town, who turn the matter over to the chief of police, who sets his officers at work.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The property numbered 14 Newbury street, assessed on \$20,500, has been sold to Dr. Almer Post. The 2000 square feet of land in the plot are valued at \$13,000 and the remaining sum of the total valuation is on the large four-story stone-front house. J. D. Willis & Co. were the brokers.

A Back Bay transfer involves 12 Westland avenue, near St. Stephen street. L. H. Lindsay buys from Stanley W. C. Downey the four-story brick apartment house and 2640 feet of land, having a combined rating of \$18,500.

No. 431 Beacon street has been conveyed to Catherine A. Rub. The location is near Hereford street on the south side of Beacon street. There is a brick dwelling, which with the land, is taxed on \$18,500. J. Murray Howe, 28 State street, consummated the deal.

I. E. Williams & Company report the sale of 62 to 64 Commercial street, North End, to Frederic S. Goodwin. The assessors figure the property as worth \$36,000, most of which is on the land.

**ROXBURY, WEST ROXBURY.**

Charles H. Worster, owning the interest in 57 to 59 Copeland street, Roxbury, has sold the same to Annabel Snow. There are two frame houses and two brick houses, the total valuation being \$14,300.

Title to the frame house and 9140 square feet of land, 101 Anawan avenue,

**WINCHESTER HOLDS JUBILEE TO HONOR PASTOR AND CHURCH**

The Unitarian society of Winchester Tuesday night celebrated the 10th anniversary of the installation of its pastor, the Rev. William T. Lawrence, and also of the dedication of its beautiful church edifice at the junction of Main street and the Mystic valley parkway.

An informal reception was held in the church parlors at 7:30 o'clock, which was followed by a service of worship conducted by the pastor in the main auditorium. A special musical program was rendered by the choir. Addresses were made by Lewis Parkhurst, chairman of the building committee, on "Building the Church and Paying the Debt"; by William B. French on "The Church and Its Work"; by the Rev. John Wallace Suter, rector of the Church of the Epiphany (Episcopal), on "The Church in Winchester"; and by the Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, secretary of the American Unitarian Society, on "The Fellowship of the Liberal Churches."

The society's church home is now free of debt.

### Washington Briefs

The party of United States congressmen and their wives who have been inspecting the work on the Panama canal left Colon on the steamship Panama for New York.

Ellwood C. Hughes of Seattle has been tendered by President Taft an appointment to the newly created federal judgeship in Washington state.

At a conference at the treasury department, participated in by Secretary MacVeagh and others, it was decided to postpone the assessment of \$82,777 against the Cudahy Packing Company, levied on oleomargarine, until the company has had a hearing before the department.

**ST. LOUIS MAKES PUBLICITY PLANS**

ST. LOUIS—The Million Population Club has decided that the city's population can be increased by the expenditure of \$100,000. The municipal assembly will be asked to appropriate that sum. The scheme is for one half of the amount to be spent with local newspapers in monthly supplements, dealing with the advantages of St. Louis. The other half is to be spent for magazine and billboard advertising and circulars.

**COCECO MILLS TO RESUME**

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.—The plant of the Coceco Woolen Manufacturing Company, which has been idle for the last 12 weeks, will partially resume production next Monday morning. The dyeing department has considerable material in the grease, while the finishing department is several weeks behind in work, so that both departments must start in advance of the others.

**REBUKE FLORIDA CRITIC OF BRYAN**

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida House of Representatives has adopted a resolution endorsing the "Democracy of the peerless leader of the Democratic party William Jennings Bryan." This was in the nature of a rebuke to Congressman Clark of Florida, who recently criticized Mr. Bryan in a speech in Congress.

**MILK PRODUCERS ORGANIZE.**

LOWELL, Mass.—Milk producers met here this week and perfected the organization of the Middlesex North Farmers' Protective Association.

## Famous Old Lee Mansion in Marblehead to Change Hands for First Time in Over a Hundred Years

National Bank That Has Done Business for Over One Hundred Years About to Liquidate.

### SALE THUS FORCED

House Has Sheltered Generals Lafayette, Washington and Others of the Great Men in American History.

**MARBLEHEAD, MASS.** — Another epochal chapter in the long and eventful history of Marblehead's famous old Lee mansion is soon to be entered upon. For the first time in over a century possession of the venerable structure and its one time magnificent grounds is to change hands.

Liquidation of the affairs of the Marblehead National Bank, which as a banking institution has owned and occupied the historic old mansion during the past 105 years, has necessitated the placing of the property upon the market.

There has been some talk of raising a public fund for the purchase and preservation of the building which long ago sheltered for a time such international notables as Gen. George Washington, General Lafayette and others of prominence in the nation's affairs, but the prospects are that it will be sold to the first person who produces the owners' asking price. The mansion itself originally cost \$50,000, and it is in an excellent state of preservation.

The Lee mansion was erected in 1764 by Capt. Jeremiah Lee, a wealthy resident of the town, who lavished large sums of money in its erection and beautification of its surroundings. The results of these expenditures are in evidence today in the interior furnishings and the general solidarity in appearance



THE OLD LEE MANSION.

Built in Marblehead before Revolutionary times, it has been an historical landmark in the town for over a hundred and fifty years.

of the famous old structure. Nearly all of the interior woodwork is of imported mahogany, beautifully and expensively hand carved.

Several years ago the painting removed from over one of the fireplaces sold for \$3000. There still remain upon the walls valuable engravings of Presidents Andrew Jackson, General Washington, General Lafayette and others.

The building was originally constructed of imported brick which was subsequently covered with wood so that its present exterior appearance gives but little conception of how substantially built the structure is.

A portion of the upper part of the building and half of the lower story are tenanted, the occupants of which have been served with preliminary notices of the possibility of their having to vacate when the new owner takes possession.

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

### CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

#### STANDARD TIME.

Sunrise.....	4:42	Sailings from Bremen.....	May 1
Sun sets.....	6:41	Berlin, for New York.....	May 1
High tide.....	6:52	Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York.....	May 4
High tide.....	7:32	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.....	May 11

#### Full Moon May 5.

### Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

#### EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

\*Lusitania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... April 28

\*Plymouth and Cherbourg..... April 28

\*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg..... April 28

\*Deutschland, for Hamburg..... April 28

\*Franklin or Hesse..... April 29

Room, for Bremen..... April 29

United States, for Copenhagen..... April 29

Ullswater, for Mediterranean ports..... April 29

Vanderland, for Antwerp, via Dover..... April 29

\*Neptun, for Mediterranean ports..... April 29

Groser Kurfuerst, for Bremen, via Room..... April 29

St. Louis, for Southampton..... April 29

Caledonia, for Glasgow, via London..... April 29

Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for Bremen..... April 29

New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... April 29

\*Europe, for Mediterranean ports..... April 29

Majestic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg..... April 29

\*Aquæstus, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... April 29

Cyrene, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... April 29

\*Prinzessin Alice, for New York..... April 29

Sailings from Boulogne sur Mer.

Bluecher, for New York..... April 29

President Grant, for New York..... April 29

Sailings from Havre.

La Provence, for New York..... May 1

La Savoie, for New York..... May 1

Sailings from Cherbourg.

Oceanic, for New York, via Queenstown..... April 28

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York, via Queenstown..... April 28

Caronia, for New York, via Queenstown..... April 28

Prinzessin Alice, for New York, via Queenstown..... April 28

Sailings from Hamburg.

America, for New York, via Cleveland..... April 26

Cleveland, for New York..... April 26

New York, for New York..... April 26

Prinzessin Alice, for New York, via New York..... April 26

Sailings from Bremen.

Prinzessin Alice, for New York, via Bremen..... April 29

Prinzessin Alice, for New York, via Bremen..... April 29

Sailings from New York.

Prinzessin Alice, for New York, via New York..... April 29

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**RATES**

One insertion, 12 cents a line.  
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a line.

**Classified Advertisements**

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 158 Michigan Ave.

**TELEPHONE**

Your advertisement to 4880  
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a rep-  
resentative will call on you to dis-  
cuss advertising.

**REAL ESTATE****REAL ESTATE****For Sale**

Colonial house, Salisbury road, Brookline, at head of Warwick road, not far from Beacon street, 12 rooms, hardwood floors, three bath rooms, trunk and storage rooms, laundry, lavatory on first floor; light, dry cellar; house stands high from street, southerly exposure, open street in front; in thorough repair; new furnace; driveway and room for small stable or garage; property assessed over \$10,000; asking \$20,000; possession given at once; would like property partly furnished if desired; house shown at any time. Address D. 26, Monitor Office.

**For Sale in Lexington, Mass.**

LOT of about 2 acres on Massachusetts ave., near Bloomsfield st.; large, sunny, old-fashioned house, has been remodeled and kept in good repair; six open fireplaces, four fireplaces, electric lighting, bath, laundry in basement, a fair-sized barn, nice trees; it is an attractive place. Address Box 71, Lexington, Mass.

**COUNTRY HOME**

FOR SALE—In Litchfield county. Consists of 40 acres of land, beautiful place in front of house; old house remodeled; bathroom and furnace; running water, fine outlook; 10 minutes from station, one hour from Hartford; 3½ hours from New York. Address H. R. ROGER JONES, JR., New Hartford, Conn.

**NORTH FALMOUTH, MASS.**

A commodious, fully furnished summer home on Buzzards Bay; telephone, hot and cold water, bath; all set in fine grounds, tennis courts; exceptionally fine water and country view. A modern, up-to-date house will be rented for season. Apply to E. L. GIBBS, 33 Broad st., Boston.

**In Lexington, on State Road**

20 ACRES land, situated about one mile from the common; divided by stone walls and roads; pasture, orchard, wood lot, pasture and house lot; has small house and outbuildings; good well; water and sewer. W. P. Martin, Esq., Address MRS. I. T. WOODS, Grove st., Greenwood, Mass.

**COTUIT**

SEVERAL furnished cottages for summer; distance 50 miles; side nice hotels; churches of three denominations; prices \$100, \$250, \$400, \$700. Inquire of S. N. HANDY, Cotuit, Mass.

**C. A. MCINTOSH**

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES. Specials in Boston, Brookline, Medford and Lexington also seashore property; rents collected; estates cared for. Room 648, Tremont bldg. Call or write.

FOR SALE—Mohawk Valley farm, 375 acres, 10 miles from Utica, N. Y. Woods, orchard, plenty of water, macadamized roads; colonial house; near milk station, markets; electric and steam railroads. Address R. 16, Monitor Office.

**SOUTH DUXBURY**

TO LET OR FOR SALE—a modern house, located on the bay, near station. 12 Gardener st., Allston; tel. 294-3 Brighton.

FOR SALE—Marlboro, house 12 rooms, furnace, 5½ acre ground under good cultivation; grand ocean view; a real bargain at \$2200. Hermosa Beach, Calif., Box 64.

FOR SALE—Large summer cottage furnished; choice location on Lauderdale lakes, near Elkhorn, Wis.; price \$1000. Address JAMES S. FIFIELD, Janesville, Wis.

**FINANCIAL**

**EUCALYPTUS CULTURE CO.** Mrs. Monodoumo, Bldg. 8, San Francisco. Hardwood will grow in California; money invested now in land planted to Eucalyptus in California will yield bigger returns than any other investment and it is safe! Write or call for full particulars. Denver, Colo., Office, 513, Mack Blvd.

\$150,000 WILL BUY four-ninths stock in old established mfg. concern owning their own buildings, plant, etc., and have all paid for, earning 10%, employing 250 people and giving 10% dividends. Complete thorough investigation; party wished to travel. Address P. 17, Monitor Office.

**SUMMER CAMPS**

CAMP CHOCORUA in the White Mountains. Vacation Camp and School for Boys, ages 10 to 16. Mental, manual and physical training. Sports, games, music, drama, vice and Sunday School in neighborhood. Eighth year. Illustrated booklet. S. G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Director, Durham st., R. t. 4, Philadelphia, Pa.

HILLCREST Camp for Girls CANAAN, N. H., 7th sea- son. Second year. A camp of a Boston High School for girls. Mrs. E. F. SIMMONS, 51 Gardner st., Allston.

FOR GIRLS—Summer camp in White Mountains; limited number; age 8 to 14. For information address MRS. MAUD G. POTTER, R. 10th st., Phila., Penn.

**MORTGAGES FOR SALE**

FIVE PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western Missouri and eastern Kansas, with about twice the amount of the loan; interest 5%; no real estate insurance on buildings renewed and taxes on farms investigated without expense or trouble to the investor; write for offerings.

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KANSAS CITY, MO. MONEY FOR MORTGAGES

**MORTGAGES WANTED** IN CITY LIMITS ON FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, 60% ASSSESSED VALUE, IN AMOUNTS FROM \$5000 TO \$15,000, AT 4½ TO 5% INTEREST.

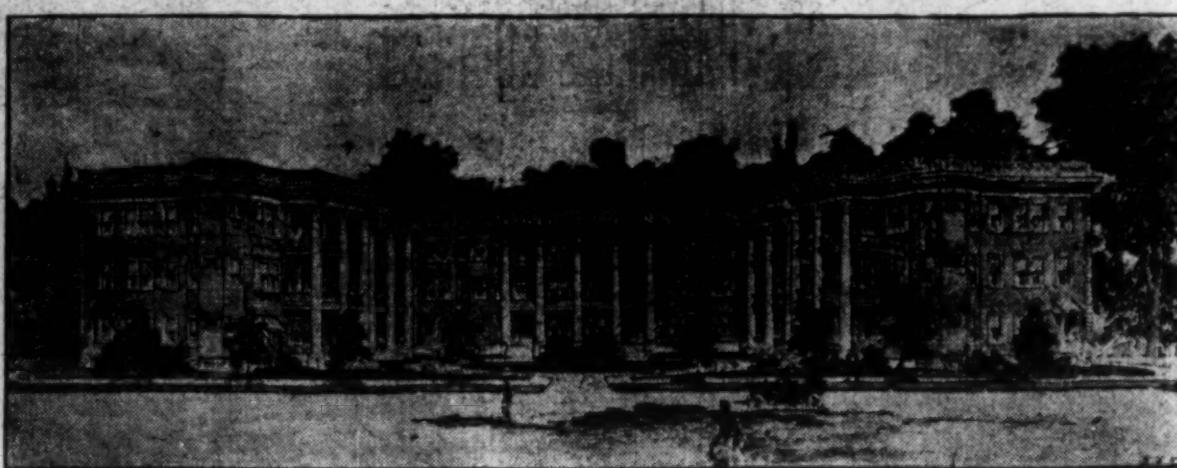
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Good Mortgages William Owen WANTED—Construction, Negotiated, audited, tested without delay. Tel. Main 359 Boston.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS WM. FRANKLIN HALL ACCOUNTANT books audited. Examination of financial statements conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

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MACHINERY SAFES AND MACHINERY moved promptly by YOULDRIDGE, SMITH & HOPKINS, 671 Atlantic Avenue.

**REAL ESTATE****APARTMENTS TO LET****APARTMENTS TO LET****APARTMENTS TO LET****MIDDLESEX CIRCLE APARTMENTS CHESTNUT HILL, BROOKLINE, MASS.**

New suites to let, 7 rooms, with all known modern improvements; each suite has frontage of 45 feet, all light rooms. In Boston's most restricted and exclusive suburb; 20 minutes from Park st. by trolley, 18 minutes to South station; apartments papered to suit tenants; rents \$50 and \$80; a liberal discount will be made to Sept. 1. Apply to

L. T. MCKENNEY, 101 Tremont Street, Boston, or 5 Middlesex Circle, Brookline

Take any Chestnut Hill car to Norfolk road and walk to Middlesex road. Tel. 287-2 Brookline.

**TO LET****ARLINGTON**

FOR RENT—Modern house of 11 rooms, has hot water heating, hardwood floors, fireplaces, screened porch; situated on car street and right location, walk to railroad station. Tel. Arlington 2-3-3, or write to 18 Le Roy st., Postdam, N. Y.

FOR RENT—in one of New England's most thriving towns, situated at the junction of two railroads, a modern four-story building, containing 18 rooms; piped for heat and sprinkler system; \$600 per year. Address M. 96, Monitor Office.

TO LET—Furnished house in Ashmont, Dorchester, to small family without children, June 1 to October 1; references required. Address V. A. Monitor Office.

BOARD AND ROOM.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS—Three first-class, modern rooms, furnished, single or suite; private home, near 47th st., Keenwood station, Chicago; walking distance Fifth Church; best transportation; first floor. Telephone Drexel 3981, after 6 p. m.

A LARGE room with board in a family; 20 minutes ride on electrics from Park st.; grounds and piazza; business man or woman preferred. Address Mrs. 91, Monitor Office.

HANDSOME—Furnished front corner suite; will rent a room or share the suite; entrance, gate and Hemenway st. 14 Hemenway st., Suite 8.

104 BEACON BOULEVARD, cool north rooms, table board guaranteed. Summer prices. Christian Scientists preferred. References. Telephone Brookline 22965.

CONCORD SQUARE—Nos. 31 and 33. Handsomely furnished rooms with modern conveniences. Delightful location near fountain. Telephone. References.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With two Christian Scientists, central, quiet home for permanent, furnished room; bath, telephone, room. 205 Iroquois.

COPLEY SQUARE—Finely furnished room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; good table; gentleman or couple. HATCH, 35 W. 96th st., New York.

TO RENT—One or two elegantly furnished rooms, bath and kitchenette, near Washington Heights section of New York City. J. M. JONES, 225 Fifth ave., room 504.

COPELEY, square adjoining bath; elevator apartment; good table; gentleman or couple. HATCH, 35 W. 96th st., New York.

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TO RENT—Nice unfurnished room for permanent, only. Suite 94, 620 W. 16th st., New York.

FRONT square and side room in private home. Call 261 West Newton st.; men preferred.

ROOM WANTED

WANTED—Desirable room, moderate price, for Christian Scientist lady; permanent, private family preferred; Back Bay, K 22, Monitor Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. Telephone 443-2 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

**IVANHOE APARTMENTS 70-74 GARDNER ST., ALLSTON****THE HOMIEST APARTMENT PROPERTY IN MASS.**

ONE FRONT SUITE, 7 ROOMS AND BATH, FACING DUE SOUTH, WITH SUN ALL DAY, FOR \$70.00.

ONE SUITE, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT, FOR \$45.00.

Applies to Janitor on premises, or W. H. EMERY, 401 State Mutual Bldg.

BACHELOR APARTMENT—Furnished or unfurnished, to lease. Apply 44 East 31st st., New York city. Mrs. D. E. Tuthill.

TO LET—Furnished suites in Back Bay; 3 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Apply to FLEMING BROS., 188 Mass. ave., Boston.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, seven rooms and board, to rent for summer months; located on Washington Heights section of New York City. J. M. JONES, 225 Fifth ave., room 504.

BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Summer boarders, 12-mile lake, fine fishing and bathing; lovely drives. 11 GORDON HOUSE, China, Maine.

RUSSELL FREEMAN, JEWEL ROOMS, FINE ARTS BLDG., CHICAGO.

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KEE LOX CARBON DONT SMUT. Send for sample. KEE LOX MFG. CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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HERE'S A VACUUM CLEANER

that is different from any heretofore placed on the market.

It is built for hard service and is much easier to operate than any other. It has a stronger suction, is lighter in weight and requires less floor space than others. It is built of sheet metal, malleable iron instead of tin and wood as others are. It has a simple and most practical device for separating the dust from the pure air only one screen; 95 per cent of the dust is caught by our patented process without screens or water and with one simple-to-clean canvas.

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# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## SECURITIES CONTINUE TO SHOW AN UPWARD TREND

**Considerable Attention Is Paid to the Steel Issues Which Advance on the Quarterly Report of Earnings North Butte Again Dominates the Local Market.**

Considerable attention was paid to the steel issues at the opening of the New York stock market today and the stock was largely traded in on the Boston exchange. The common advanced above \$4 and remained firm. The preferred sold above \$15. The quarterly report of the corporation made public after the close of the market yesterday was more favorable in respect to the amount of net earnings than had been generally expected and the strength of the securities was due to what was construed as a most satisfactory showing for the period. The amount of unfilled orders was not as large as had been hoped for and not as large as that of the preceding quarter. However, it is said that the business done since April 1 and which is not indicated in the report has been exceptionally good. Prices are low but it is urged that it will not be long until higher quotations will obtain for the product.

The market was generally strong, there being but few noticeably weak spots. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western dropped 18 points to 662. Union Pacific opened 3% higher at 187½ and rose to 187¾. Atchison continued in good demand, opening up ½ at 108 and holding around that figure. Reading took its place as leader and started off 5% higher at 144% and advancing to 145 before the end of the first hour.

Rock Island was persistently bought, the opening being 5% higher than last night's close at 70%. Then it rose to 71½. The assertion has been frequently made and as often denied that it is the intention of the directors to place the stock on a dividend basis, and it is these reports that are largely responsible for the activity in the stock.

North Butte, which has been very much in the limelight the past week or two, was again prominent in the trading on the local exchange. The stock opened 15% higher at 58½ and quickly jumped

## BUSINESS BETTER IN THE SOUTH

**WASHINGTON**—After having made a trip through the South, W. W. Finley, president of the Southern railway, has returned to Washington. Concerning conditions he found to exist in the territory he visited, he says:

"Business in the South is gradually recovering from the depression which began in the fall of 1907. The present outlook for southern agriculture is good. East of the Mississippi conditions for cotton planting seem to be about normal. Reports from some quarters indicate that farmers are reducing their cotton acreage and turning to other crops."

"As a result of the generally favorable agricultural outlook and larger employment given by industrial establishments there is reason to look forward to a fairly good summer and fall jobbing and retail business. Improvement in business is reflected in an increase in volume of railway traffic."

"In all our economies resulting from the business depression we have never lost sight of the prime importance of maintaining the condition of the property and service. Now, as a result of improved conditions, we have resumed work on improvements which were suspended during the depression. Included in these projects are double tracking and the revision of grades and curvatures."

## BOSTON CURB

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

**Wheat**—The market was active and strong this morning with prices advancing rather easily, showing a gain in the early trading of 3½ to 4 cents from the low of Monday. Cables were firm, both English and continental, and there was a marked change in sentiment and general feeling toward the market. Advance in prices during morning brought very little new selling, while the old bull leaders were reported buying wheat again. Cash wheat was strong and northwest markets showed sharp advance. Weather conditions were favorable for winter wheat, but there are a great many complaints as to the progress of spring wheat seeding. It is somewhat of a question whether this uneasiness regarding seeding is warranted or not, but it has a good deal of effect, particularly in disturbing shorts when the market shows rallying tendency.

**Corn**—Was active and strong, with May at new high season records. Receipts were light.

**Oats**—Trade was active and prices firm. Market was influenced by the strength in corn and wheat and by the claims that acreage increase would be smaller than expected earlier.

## THE GRAIN MARKET.

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## THE COTTON MARKET.

**NEW YORK**—The cotton market opened firmer, 2 to 4 points higher: May 10.55 to 10.57; July, offered, 10.44; August 10.28 to 10.30; October 10.19 to 10.20; December 10.18 to 10.19.

**LIVERPOOL**—Cotton business quiet, prices steady. American middling uplands 5.50. Sales 7000, 500 for speculation and export. Receipts 15,000, 13,800 American. Futures opened steady. Tenders, new, 1500.

**NEW YORK**—The customs receipts of this port for 249 working days of the fiscal year which ends June 30 have aggregated \$164,187,533, an increase of \$2,540,147 over last year.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

**NEW YORK**—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Allis-Chalmers	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	34 3/4	35	34 3/4	35
Amal Copper	75 7/8	76 7/8	75 7/8	76 7/8
Am Car & Foundry	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Ice Securities	39 7/8	40 1/2	39 7/8	39 7/8
Am Locomotive	55 3/4	56 1/2	55 3/4	56 1/2
Am Smelt & Co.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am Smelt & Re pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am St Fl New	38	38	38	38
Am Sugar	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	141	141 1/2	141	141 1/2
Anaconda	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Atchison pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
At Coast Line	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Balt & Ohio	114	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Bra Pan Trans	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chi & Alton	70	70	70	70
Chi & G W B	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chi Fuel & Iron	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Chi Southern	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63
Chi Gas	137	137 1/2	137	137 1/2
Com Products	22 1/2	23	22 1/2	23
Del & Lack	662	662	662	662
Den & Rio Grande	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	52
Erie	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
General Electric	158	158	158	158
Granby	99	99	98	99
Gt Nor pf.	143 1/2	144	143 1/2	144
Gt Nor Or pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Illinois Cent.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145	145
Inter-Met.	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Ken Chi So	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kansas & Texas	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Louis & Nash	139	139	139	139
Missouri Pa.	73	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
N R M D pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
N Y Central	129 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Nor & Western	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Northern Pa	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Ontario & Western	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Pennsylvania	135 1/2	136	135 1/2	135 1/2
People's Gas	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Pressed St Car	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pullman	186	186	186	186
Reading	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Republic Steel	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island pf.	70	71	70 1/2	71
Sloss & T S L	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Southern Pacific	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
St Paul	149 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2
Tennessee Copper	40 1/2	41	40 1/2	41
Tex Pacific	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Union Pacific	187 1/2	188 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2
U S Rubber	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
U S Steel pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Steel	54	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
Wabash pf.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Westinghouse	62	62	62	62
Wisconsin Cent.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2

## BONDS.

	Opening	High.	Low.
Am T & L conv.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2
Atchison Adl 4s	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 3/4
Atchison gen pf.	101	101	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Del & Hudson evs.	103	103	103
Den & Rio Grande fd.	95	95	94 1/2
Interboro-Met 4 1/2s	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s new	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Kansas & Texas 2s	87	87	87 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s new	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s 1915	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s 1916	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y N H & H 6s	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Nor & Ws cv	99	99	98 1/2
Reading gen 4s	99 1/2	100	99 1/2
Rock Island 4s	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Rock Island 5s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U P ev 4s	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U S Steel 5s	104	104	103 1/2
Wab sh 4s	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Wisconsin Central 4s	16	16	16

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening	Bid.	Asked.	Closing	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2			

Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.



# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## A HERO OF BUNKER HILL

This is an excellent example of the old colonial homesteads from which came the "embattled farmers" of revolutionary days. Israel Putnam was one of the heroes of Bunker Hill. He was a farmer at Pomfret, Conn., and had served in the French and Indian war and in Pontiac's war. He took part in the siege of Boston, 1775, commanded in the defeat on Long Island, and also at the Highlands of the Hudson.

There is a story that once, when hard pressed by the cavalry of General Tryon, Putnam rode down the face of a cliff in which rough steps were cut. The other horsemen dared not follow where the hardy American, schooled in wilderness warfare, led him safe.

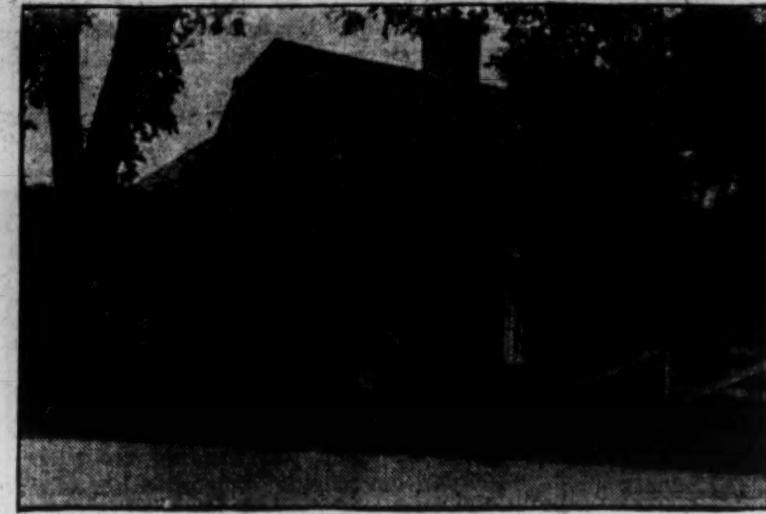
In these days when Dreadnoughts and possible airship squadrons are the talk of the hour, it is worth while to recall the epoch-making victories of farmers and woodsmen fighting to defend their simplest rights, without military discipline, often without proper equipment. Might is always the best armament of the nation or the individual, and need fear foes that come nor by land nor by sea, nor yet by the viewless highways of the air.

### The Edwards of England

It is not only Edward the Confessor's distinctive title that made his present majesty Edward VII., whereas he is in fact Edward X. There had been two previous Edwards. Edward I. was, of course, the first of the Norman line, but the use by Plantagenets of that Saxon name shows that they did not intend to cut off the connection. The present King of England descends from both lines, but he could not disarrange the numbering of the Plantagenets and their succeeding Edwards; and, curiously enough, the three Saxons had titles that took the place of numbers—the Elder, the Martyr and the Confessor.—London Chronicle.

### Old Music Makers

At a concert which took place in the large hall of the Royal Museum at Stuttgart last month, at which the King and Queen of Wurtemberg were present, no instruments were used save spinets, clavichords and pianos of the 17th and 18th centuries. The most interesting of these were the one which was once owned by Johann Sebastian Bach and another on which Queen Louise of Prussia learned to play.—New York Tribune.



ISRAEL PUTNAM'S HOME.

Old homestead, colonial style of architecture, at Danvers, Mass.

### Progress of Simplified Spelling

At the dinner of the Simplified Spelling Board in New York recently the latest most distinguished accession to the ranks of the reformed spellers was announced in Prof. Thomas G. Tucker of the University of Melbourne, Australia, one of the most eminent classical scholars in the island continent. Professor Tucker had written saying he was ready to set to work for the cause in his country. The establishment of a co-operative body in England was announced, under the name of the Simplified Spelling Society of Great Britain, headed by Prof. William Skeat with William Archer as secretary, says the Times.

The active adherents to the cause now

number 30,000, the new accession, it is said, coming from the most intelligent class of people.

Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell and ex-ambassador to Germany predicted on this occasion that if the spelling of the English language was simplified, English would certainly become the "universal language." Dr. White declared that with the spelling simplified, English was the easiest of all languages, and would be adopted by the Chinese, the Japanese, the Germans, and even the French. He thought this would be far more likely than the adoption of a "universal" language such as Esperanto or the Volapuk.

### At the English Colonial Office

### The Encouragement of Craftsmanship

In the April number of the Nineteenth Century Sir William Baillie Hamilton, K. C. M. G., tells us that the English colonies were, about the '60s, commonly regarded as a bore to the home government, and their affairs administered in the sleepiest manner imaginable. He entered the colonial office in 1864, at which time the telegraphic system was in its infancy. The only existing cable was to North America, while South and West Africa, the eastern colonies, Australasia and the West Indies were still accessible by mail alone. It is curious, says Sir William, to look back on some of the easy going arrangements which prevailed in those days.

One well-known head of an important department was allowed to live away from London altogether and do his work at home. There were no fussy orders in council or inquisitorial treasury minutes respecting leave of absence. Every one in the higher division, junior clerks included, were supposed to be entitled to two months' regular leave at a certain time of year, with as much more in the way of occasional days as he could get.

Sir William tells how, soon after he joined, he and two or three others turned a deserted room in the office into a fives court and there amused themselves until the noise brought the proceedings to a close, accompanied with a gentle reprimand.

It is, says Sir William, no reflection on others to observe that what may be called the great "boom" of the colonial office was unquestionably during the administration of Mr. Chamberlain. It has been said of him that he raised the dignity of the position of colonial secretary to the high level at which it now stands.

### Enhances It, Rather

A generation ago when an impresario ventured to present an American singer to her countrymen, he did so on the strength of European reputation, and gave a foreign twist to her name. When Lillian Norton made her first appearance with Patti in the old Academy of Music, she attracted very little notice; but the Italianized Nordica and a halo of European glory won long and loud applause. Twenty years have radically changed that situation, and Geraldine Farrar's own honest name does not imperil her success.—Denver Republican.

The weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and which worthily used will be a gift also to his race forever.—Ruskin.

### "O Rosy Ladders of the Dawn"

O rosy ladders of the dawn,  
O'er seas in gay communion;  
O magic moon-path beck'ning on,  
Across a level ocean;  
You lead to realms of light and joy,  
Of strange and hidden wonder;  
Our fondest, fairest hopes are new,  
Your bright allurement under.

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The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

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Five Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2092 and 2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 108 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

### English View of Roosevelt

To us who often have, unfortunately, little knowledge of what is going on in political circles in other countries it is always interesting and a little surprising to find English editors estimating our public men so accurately. The Spectator, London, sums up the work of Mr. Roosevelt as follows:

We cannot pass over the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt without adding a few words in review of his remarkable presidency, and as a token of very warm admiration for him as a man. He will always be remembered as the President who was responsible for the tone of that transition period in which the United States passed from her old circumstances of detachment into the larger business of the politics of the world. And he has secured that her influence should not only be one of the most powerful influences in existence, but that it should be employed consistently in just and righteous causes. If Mr. Roosevelt wants his country to be strongly armed, it is because it increases her power to defend the right. That is what strikes us chiefly about his relations to other countries during the last seven years. But the same passion for high-principled conduct has distinguished his career as chief magistrate of the American people. He has assumed that public life can have as high ethical standard as private life, and that every failure to keep it up to that standard is an ignoble declension. He has made bitter enemies as well as countless friends. Part of the criticism of his methods may be true. It matters little. What we do know beyond fear of dispute is that he has shown a consistent, wholesome and absolute fearless character; that he has done much to purify and elevate his country, and that every one who speaks the English tongue will wish him a long career of further usefulness to the world.

Most literary fledglings belabor their plodding Pegasi (will that plural go in Boston?) and blame their environment for their failures. "Ah, had I been born and reared in Scotland," sighs the Unknown, "I could have written the prose-poems of Barrie and MacLaren. What chance has a man in a country where

### A WESTERN EDITOR

every one can understand what you are saying?"

To prove how he wrongs his countrymen and his opportunities one need only cite the case of William Allen White. Located in a quiet Kansas town, just of the uninteresting size, this serene and genial country editor wrote "The Story of Our Town" with such a matchless blend of humor and pathos that Emporia became to the reading public the Drumtochty of America. It was transformed in a night, not by changing a single detail of its daily life, not by the distortion or exaggeration of a single characteristic, but by the magic of an eye that could see and a pen that could depict the numerous disguises that mankind thinks it must wear whether it lives in the city or country.

The recent rehabilitation of the good name of Kansas is largely due to the efforts of this one man, who had the honesty, the courage and the felicity of expression to tell the world, including Kansas, what was the matter with Kansas.

The power of his story was due to the fact that he gave his readers a glimpse not of rural eccentricities but of universal human nature, the human nature which instantly recognizes some

dearest friend in every caricature or satire, but which in its heart of hearts turns white or red and admits the original.

Literature is no more a creature of externals than is painting. The Hollanders have taken a landscape that has about as much intrinsic beauty to the tourist as a pan of dishwater—a country that is rendered habitable by a constant marvel of ingenuity and industry—and in this bowl of a land they have founded, developed and maintained a school of art that will endure while there is a seeing eye and a throb-bing heart.

William Allen White has stretched his canvas before a landscape of men and women who can be duped wherever 3000 citizens of the United States are gathered together and he has painted thereon scenes that will endure so long as men like to open their hearts and look into them with the mild, forgiving spirit with which they are prone to view their own weaknesses.—Contributed.

### Forests of Stone

A forest of stone! That sounds unbelievable to our boys and girls, doesn't it? But if you were to go to Albany, Australia, you would be convinced. The trees are petrified and are of gray stone.

It is said that ages and ages ago, when the forest was in full vegetation, through some upheaval of the earth it was buried in sand. As time wore on, water, acting on the sand, penetrated the branches and solidified. By degrees the wood disappeared under the layer of stone, which in time took its form. In later years the winds again carried away the sand, and the forest again came to light, but this time it was of stone, so says Today's Magazine, and the Denver Republican states that in our own cabin a petrified forest covering an area of 100 square miles has existed for centuries. Thousands and thousands of petrified logs strew the ground and represent beautiful shades of pink, purple, red, gray, blue and yellow. One of the stone trees spans a gully of 40 feet wide.

Coolness and absence of heat and haste indicate fine qualities. A gentleman makes no noise; a lady is serene.—Emerson.

Being forced to work and to do your best will breed you a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

### What College Does for an Average Girl

A point of view of the average American woman is expressed by a writer in the Atlantic who says:

I am a sample of our much maligned modern education. I am a graduate of a public high school and of a New England college for women. I am medieval enough to be glad that I studied Latin and Greek. The effort I made to translate the thoughts of the great ones meant more to me than mere discipline; all along the way I received little flashes of inspiration and illumination which enrich and sweeten life for me even today.

I have no quarrel with my alma mater, as has had one of my contemporaries

### Jonathan Swift Would Have Been Delighted

A recent article from the Youth's Companion telling of the mistakes made in libraries in classifying books reminds a correspondent of a friend's experience. He was recently pawing over a stack of books in one corner of a second-hand book store when a zealous clerk brought several novels to him. The gentleman said, "Thank you, but I never read fiction."

"What do you read?" asked the clerk.

"Nothing but biography and travel," was the reply. The clerk bowed and in a few minutes submitted to the visitor a copy of "Gulliver's Travels."

Recently the board of regents of the University of California at Berkeley voted to spend \$818,000 for new buildings and additions. The plans to be followed are those known as the Phoebe Hearst plans, for the making of which Mrs. Hearst supplied the funds and gathered architects from all parts of the world. The contemplated expenditure will extend over a period of ten years.

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping, but never dead. Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.—Lowell.

### Extension of California University

Queensland University is to come into existence this year, the foundation stone having been laid in December. The education system of Queensland is controlled by a cabinet minister. The University correspondent states that there are 1300 state schools and 10 state-aided grammar schools, besides nearly 200 private schools.

There are many details which indicate the work was carried on from a very early antiquity, and at least 10 different ages of construction are noted. The first work must have been far back of the Christian era and it seems certain that there was a highly developed civilization in that part of Asia when there was intellectual darkness everywhere save possibly along the banks of the Indus, the Tigris, Euphrates and the Nile.

It seems certain that Western China had a civilization before that of the seaboard. What is most interesting is that there is now a greater development in many ways in this unknown part of China than had been supposed. The people are not slothful, are not without ambitious energy, and are preparing to take a leading part in the awakening of China.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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Spiritual things, Paul told the Corinthians, are spiritually discerned, and that saying is as true anywhere in the world today as it was in Corinth, in the first century. If any man wishes to discern the spiritual meaning of the Bible he will have to train himself not intellectually but spiritually. He will have, that is to say, to accept the standpoint of the Galilean hillside in preference to that of the universities, and to learn that there is one intelligence, not many, and to demonstrate his knowledge not in theological theories but in Christian healing. In the religion of Christ Jesus theory is inseparable from practise, understanding from demonstration, preaching the gospel from healing the sick. The early Jewish Christians healed the sick not because they were more conversant with the Law and the Prophets than the Pharisees, but because they understood the Law and the Prophets in the light of the spiritual explanation of Christ Jesus.

The Christian Science church is healing the sick today not because of a knowledge of the Bible intellectually superior to that of the orthodox churches, but through a spiritual understanding of the text derived from a study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy. The tree is known by its fruits, the value of a theory by its practise. A practical Christianity has to be tested by the practise of Christ Jesus. He said preach the gospel and heal the sick, but he also said search the Scriptures. The discoverer and founder of Christian Science succeeded because she obeyed him at all points. Her search was devoted not to an intellectual study of a historical document, but to spiritual pondering over a figurative one, and in her own words, "Search the Scriptures; for in them ye have eternal life; and they are thy which testify of me." It was because Mrs. Eddy searched the Scriptures in this way that she learned from them the secret of the teaching of Christ Jesus, not thinking but knowing that in them ye have eternal life, in his words to his disciples, on the eve of the crucifixion, "This is Life eternal, that ye might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

If then the Jews, searching the Scriptures, in the light thrown upon them by their recognition of the spiritual lessons conveyed through the historical elements of the text, failed to find in them the testimony of the Christ; if Christendom, with the additional evidence of the New Testament in its hands, and with the labors of generations of the most brilliant scholars to guide it, could not get a view of eternal Life very much more clear or practical than that of the Jews; but if a Syrian carpenter, of whom the Jews themselves "marvelled, saying, how knoweth this man letters, having never learned?" could teach a handful of Syrian peasants, from the pages of these very Scriptures, the secret of the Christ, is it not manifest that the searching must be done less historically and more metaphorically, less intellectually and with more humility, less materially and more spiritually?

In a word, mankind, in order to be successful in its search, must learn that,

in the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 320 of Science and Health, "The one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual;" and must turn aside from literary and critical speculation, however engrossing, and from historical researches, however interesting, to search the Scriptures as Christ Jesus searched them, with an interest shorn of materiality, and intent on spirituality, and escape his rebuke to the Jews, "Search the Scriptures; for in them ye have eternal life; and they are thy which testify of me." It was because Mrs. Eddy searched the Scriptures in this way that she learned from them the secret of the teaching of Christ Jesus, not thinking but knowing that in them ye have eternal life, in his words to his disciples, on the eve of the crucifixion, "This is Life eternal, that ye might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

The cooperation of civic associations with municipal officers has become a well-established feature of our local governments, and in this field of endeavor women may rightfully find scope for the exercise of their talents and their ideals.

There are many points at which municipal government touches the everyday life of women. Education of children, playgrounds and parks, the making a city a better and a pleasanter and more beautiful place to live in—all these should vitally interest them. For this reason the movement begun by the members of Washington's Twentieth Century Club looking to improvement in methods of street cleaning and collection of refuse, and enlisting the cooperation of householders in keeping their own premises clean and sanitary, is in every way commendable.—Washington Herald.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, April 28, 1909.

### Mehmed the Fifth

ON Friday last the Sultan Abdul Hamid the Second passed amidst a tremendous ovation through the streets of Constantinople on his way to the semelik. On Tuesday Mehmed the Fifth made his progress from the Seraskerat to his new residence in the Dolma Bagtsche Palace, amidst the rapturous applause of the same city, whilst Abdul Hamid was proceeding, on board a torpedo boat, to his palace or his prison of Beyler Bey. That the complicity of the ex-Sultan in the recent conspiracy would be proved few people probably had any doubt. That whether it was proved or not, the Young Turkish party would accept the risk of permitting him to continue to occupy the throne probably fewer people doubted. To depose him in Constantinople is, however, one thing; to persuade the fanatical population of the right of the head of the Mohammedan faith in Turkey to depose the Commander of the Faithful, on the grounds set forth in the fetva of the Sheik-ul-Islam, is another thing. The interest of the situation will shift from the Bosphorus to Asia, and in the ability of the new Sultan and his advisers to impress their will on the Mohammedan world will lie the key to the immediate political future of the Turkish empire.

The events of the last few weeks in Asia Minor have proved that the Ethiopian does not change his skin nor the leopard his spots in a moment. It is not necessary to dilate on the massacres in the provinces or to color in any particular what has occurred. The details, however much they may have been exaggerated, when they are accurately known will prove quite terrible enough. It is only necessary to refer to them as an instance of the forces which have been at work, and to indicate the difficulties against which the Young Turks have had to struggle. The reign of Abdul Hamid began in bloodshed and has closed in bloodshed. His successor will have the encouragement of a world which has learned much during the last twenty years of the majesty of Lincoln's famous saying "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The cloud of Turkish freedom, political and moral, may be today no bigger than a man's hand, but tomorrow it may overshadow the land.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., has made such a splendid success of its commission form of government that it promises to become a formidable rival of Des Moines, which gave its name to the system of municipal administration it is following. If there is any difference at all between the present governments of the two cities, it lies in the operation of a system that is common to both. Instead of a mayor and a board of aldermen, Cedar Rapids, following the example of Des Moines, elected a mayor and four councilmen. These constitute the commission. Each member heads a department, and the departments are public affairs, accounts and finances, public safety, parks and public property, and public improvements.

According to Councilman Sherman, a member of the commission, who recently addressed the citizens of Sioux Falls on the subject, the experience of Cedar Rapids with this form of government has been so satisfactory that if a vote should be taken now on its retention, 85 per cent of the city's voters would cast an affirmative ballot.

Of the five commissioners, including the mayor, four are in active business and at the head of local enterprises of importance. They began work as a commission by studying the finances of the municipality, and have made a more comprehensive statement with regard to the city's monetary affairs than was ever given the public under the old system. Although they have carried to completion many public improvements, including purchase of land for park purposes, the tax levy has been reduced one mill, and promise is made of further reductions next year.

By no means the least of the many good results of the new method of administration which Councilman Sherman mentioned is the stimulus it has given to civic pride in the community. The people have become more deeply interested in their city and more desirous of its advancement in every respect. And, like the people of Des Moines, they are anxious all the world shall know how well pleased they are with the change.

### Ubiquitous Nippon

WHILE Admiral Ijichi, with the Japanese training squadron, is paying a friendly visit to our Pacific coast, and he and Admiral Evans are exchanging views and assurances of peace, it is said that Secretary of War Dickinson, who is now due at Colon, will investigate an alleged unfriendly act of the republic of Colombia, viz., the introduction of Japanese in considerable numbers with a view to facilitating their settlement in the canal zone. No better opportunity for establishing lasting harmony with Colombia could present itself than Secretary Dickinson's trip to Panama. Cooperation between the two countries is as essential to American interests as it is to Colombian progress. The secretary's whole command of diplomacy will no doubt be required to deal with the situation but it is today an urgent duty of the American government to dispel all suspicion that may be prevalent in Latin America of American designs on the independence and integrity of the Spanish republics.

The matter is, of course, far too delicate to be made the subject of direct representations to Japan; they must for the present be confined to the republic of Colombia. If the canal zone is really overrun with Japanese, it is patent that this cannot form part of their legitimate expansion and all those who realize that the strategic value of the canal is inseparable from the commercial must agree that the situation demands instant action.

However, the situation may not be as serious as it is reported to be; there evidently is considerable fear of Japanese cunning and a certain distrust of our ability to detect it and deal with it in a final way. This anxiety proceeds manifestly from the tendency to make the military value of the canal the paramount issue, a standpoint

which is as untenable as the other extreme which considers its commercial value as primary and the strategic factor as secondary. No sound constructive work can be done in a spirit of fear and doubt; and fear or doubt can only be banished by eliminating all aggressive, all destructive purpose.

The Panama canal needs vigilance; the vigilance that keeps out fear.

NOW THAT the Patten corner in wheat has been pushed to its utmost and the market price of our chief food product has begun to converge toward its intrinsic value, this is a good time for the public to consider the impost which gambling with the prices of agricultural products adds every year to the prices of food and to ask why such gambling is not effectively forbidden. The question "Who is responsible for this useless tax on bread?" is often answered too narrowly. Attention is apt to be directed only to the persons who buy that which they do not need in order to extort more than its value from those who must have it. They are, indeed, the persons who lay upon all consumers this burden without benefit; but the citizens who let them do it are also responsible.

A corner in wheat could not be effected by actual purchases of the grain from the holders thereof. Under present conditions, the price of an agricultural product can be manipulated only by making large and numerous contracts for the future delivery of the product with persons who do not own it. In other words, corners in food products are possible only by means of the facilities furnished by the "boards of trade" or "chambers of commerce" of two or three cities.

The laws of the states in which these cities are situated prohibit gambling and contain special provisions directed at this sort of gaming. But they are ineffectual because they do not define the offense in such terms that it can be proved. The gist of the offense as now defined is a matter of intention—the intention of the contracting parties not to deliver the commodity bargained for, but to settle according to the difference in price at the time appointed for delivery. This inward fact is hard to prove. The case requires a law which draws the line between legality and illegality by reference to external facts which can be proved. The Legislatures of the states in question would doubtless have enacted laws of this character but for the fear that it cannot be done without injury to legitimate business.

The Monitor believes that an effective law can be framed which will do no harm whatever. For instance: What harm would be done by prohibiting contracts for the sale or purchase of agricultural products to be made between parties neither of whom then owns the subject of contract? With modern facilities for communication and transportation no one needs to purchase a product of agriculture from another who does not own it, either as growing crop or matured commodity, and no one but the owners of such products, growing or matured, has any right to be allowed to sell them. This being true, there is no reason why the people should not in mere self-defense draw this distinct line for the speculators.

### Racing Germany

a more delicate matter than an appointment to one of the older and higher posts. President Taft's apparent indecision in filling the place may, therefore, be ascribed to his determination to secure the services of the right man.

While Germany's European competitors are bitterly complaining of her methods in securing her recent advantage in southern China, the impression prevalent in Washington is that it was German's proverbial appreciation of trade conditions, as well as her perseverance, which enabled her to outstrip the others, and that she can and will do it again as long as her competitors fail to see the opportunities.

This is a healthy spirit in which to judge the situation. No time is lost in recriminations; rather is it decided to despatch the ablest man that can be found to deal with the situation. America is going to race Germany for that 75 per cent of Chinese trade which is "all ready to be handed to the United States on a silver platter."

There is no gainsaying the fact that German merchants have developed their vast commercial interests, inch by inch, through hard work and close study of local requirements. German methods rather than German goods are conquering the world's markets, in South America no less than the far east and the British empire. It is important to understand this point, because, with the same intelligent methods and the same perseverance, the far superior American article cannot possibly help winning the race.

President Taft's knowledge of the far east is a guarantee for the selection of the right man and for the straightforward, broad, progressive conduct of this country's affairs in China.

ENGLAND has definitely acquainted the Belgian government of the conditions under which she will recognize the annexation of the Congo by the kingdom of Belgium. Her stipulations are of a political as well as a humanitarian character and it is on the basis of the latter that this country is cooperating with England.

The question of the Lado enclave and the eastern Congo boundary form the subject of her political stipulation. The British government desires the evacuation of the Lado territory by May 15, inasmuch as the enclave was leased from Great Britain by the sovereign of the Congo State who ceases to exist in consequence of the annexation. The enclave comprises that part of the British Uganda protectorate which is situated west of the Nile and Albert Nyanza and south of the Sudan boundary. The lease was highly advantageous to King Leopold because it provided an outlet by the Nile for his northeastern territories and made it possible to reach them quickly by the Egyptian railway and the steamers ascending the river as far as Gondokoro at the northern extremity of the enclave. England, however, was to have derived a still greater advantage from the transaction, for the Congo was to have given her in exchange a

### Responsibility and Remedy for Food Products Corners

narrow strip of territory on its eastern boundary, which would have made it possible to build the Cape to Cairo railway entirely through British territory.

Diplomatic pressure on King Leopold frustrated the scheme, but not until the King had obtained the lease of the Lado enclave. Recently the territory was reported practically abandoned by the Belgians, while wholesale shooting of big game, especially of elephants, called for immediate measures for the protection of both the fauna and the ivory trade.

The modification of the eastern Congo boundary in favor of Great Britain is stipulated only for the extent of 20 square miles, hence it would seem that the former demand for an all-British Cape to Cairo line was not to be revived.

However, apart from these colonial stipulations, England stands firm on her demand for precise assurances that reforms will be introduced, and she will not recognize the annexation should the Belgian government accede to her other conditions but fail to give satisfactory assurances concerning the Congo reforms.

It is to bring about these reforms in the shortest possible time and in a final way that America must work shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain. The time is now and success cannot fail to attend an undertaking which is as honest as it is imperative.

### The Senate Tariff Retaliatory Clause

WHAT is known as the retaliation clause in the administrative section of the tariff bill has been so modified by the Senate committee on finance as to overcome some serious objections.

In the substitute prepared by the committee, the term "maximum and minimum" is eliminated, for the reason that in the bill proper only one rate, known as the "established rate," will be fixed. Anything added to this will be in the nature of a penalty charged against the imports from countries which refuse, or for unsatisfactory reasons fail, to give us rates which are "equal and reciprocal."

The established rate will be enforced against imports from all countries until March 31, 1910, and thereafter, unless the President, by proclamation, puts into effect the additional rate of 25 per cent of the established rate. This, however, will be done only when the President shall receive satisfactory evidence that a foreign country is discriminating against the United States.

Under the Payne "maximum and minimum" clause, the maximum rate went into effect automatically whenever a foreign country failed to treat us in accordance with "the most favored nation" rule, or on a basis of the best terms granted to any other customer. This would have been unjust, since certain dependencies of European nations owe practically whatever prosperity they enjoy to trade favors extended to them by the mother or guardian countries. Moreover, it has been shown that under the Payne bill "maximum and minimum" clause we should have been compelled to enforce the highest rate in cases where it would be to our disadvantage to do so.

The objection to placing the enforcement of a retaliatory measure in the hands of one man—even in the hands of the President—has been overcome by the introduction into the Payne bill of a new and very important provision, creating and defining the duties of a tariff board. It is intended that this body shall determine when a foreign customs rate directed against our products or manufactures is "unequal and unreciprocal" and shall so report to the President, who, however, may use his discretion with regard to the enforcement of the 25 per cent penalty.

Under the Senate arrangement for the administration of the new tariff law there would seem to be less cause for complaint abroad. The new law would appear, at least, to have removed the only possible excuse for the much talked of "tariff war." And whatever opinion may exist with regard to the Senate substitute as a whole, it is clearly the case that it has been worked out more carefully than the original.

### There Should Be Tree Planting Everywhere

ARBOR DAY, for climatic reasons, is observed in the United States, wherever it is observed at all, on dates that vary with the locality. For example, Massachusetts designated last Saturday, April 24, as Arbor day, whereas next Friday, April 30, has been proclaimed Arbor day in Illinois. Again, the day is variously observed in the matter of program. Here it was passed over rather perfunctorily; in Chicago it will be observed by the whole, it is clearly the case that it has been worked out more carefully than the original.

Teachers and pupils of all the public schools with some elaboration.

In several of the states it is a legal holiday. One or two states observe it as early as the second Monday in March; others as late as the second Tuesday in May. In Georgia the day is observed on the first Friday in December.

These statements are worth while, especially in connection with two others, namely: That not enough official or newspaper emphasis, generally speaking, is being laid upon Arbor day and the need of its popular observance, and that interest in tree planting is much greater, and growing more rapidly, in populous communities than in the rural districts.

The state highway commission of Massachusetts has recently reported that it has planted 16,000 trees since 1904. A step in advance of any yet taken by its sister states is that which has been made possible in Pennsylvania by the Legislature which has recently adjourned. This act, the terms of which were set forth quite fully in the columns of this newspaper on Tuesday, authorizes cities, boroughs and first-class townships to purchase or lease forest lands outside their municipal limits, and to administer the same under the direction of the state forester "in accordance with the practices and principles of forestry."

However, activity in forestry, aside from the work being carried on by the United States government, is principally noticeable at the present time in cities. Practically all the large cities of the country are going about tree-planting systematically and on such a scale that early and good results may be confidently looked for.

Other states should not only follow the good example set by Pennsylvania, but they should go even farther. Second and third-class townships should be included in all measures of this character. Under state forestry laws of liberal scope, country towns and villages that are now too often uninhabited would be made attractive by trees and foliage, and the benefit which would accrue from this to the country at large would be material as well as esthetic.

Tree planting should be carried on everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the country for years to come, and it should be constantly urged and encouraged by public officials and the press.